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Wilmington Journal.

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Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.
FROM WASHINGTON.

timony Before the Impeachment Managers—Detention and Examination of Mr. Wooley—Protest of the Witness—Board r Visitors to West Point, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House impeachment managers continued their investigation to-day upon the alleged corrupt orts to influence votes of Senators. Chas. Wooley, Esq., of Cincinnati, was before m, and underwent a thorough examinan as to the uses to which he had placed e twenty thousand dollars of money t he had drawn from time to time with the past ten days or so.

The testimony of Mr. Wooley was ematic that he had made no use of his funds purchase votes of Senators as sought to proven by Gen. Butler. His evidence s also to the effect that he had not had conversations with any Senators on subject of impeachment.

When first interrogated as to the uses to ich he had devoted his money, Mr. ooley objected to answering the question, n the ground that, having already staed that he had not used the funds for imachment purposes, the managers had no ht to go into an examination of the ness's financial accounts, thereupon Gen. tler, who conducts the examination ly and generally, without the presence the other managers, ordered that the geant-at-arms take Mr. Wooley into cusdy until he could have the House order t the witness be brought before the bar that body for a contempt.

The sergeant-at-arms obeyed the order, d General Butler thereupon left the comttee room and went upon the floor of House to hunt up the other managers, t failed to find any save Messrs. Boutll, Wilson and Williams. When these nagers entered the committee room, Mr ooley, rather than seem to shirk the ts, concluded to answer the questions pounded, but protesting, nevertheless, t the managers had no authority to exine into the witness's private accounts, en they did not bear upon the subject tter authorized to be investigated by the use.

The further examination was *in extenso* n the movements of Wooley—where he s on this occasion, at that hour, who was h him, what was said by this person and t and the witness himself. The develments did not, however, establish any ound for the charge that improper influces had been brought to bear upon any nator to vote for acquittal.

Thus far the investigation, it is said, has t sustained the allegations in the House solutions, and there is no reason to exct that Mr. Butler's efforts to fix corrupn upon the so-called "recreant Senars" will prove to be any greater success n his concussion and tin-pan argument s in convincing Messrs. Fessenden, umbull et. al. that a President should deposed upon political partizan bests.

A few days ago the President made out ist of appointments of visitors to West int and sent the same to the War Dertment, that the visitors named might officially notified. The list is as follvs: Hon. W. L. Sharkey, Mississippi; n. John Williams, Pennsylvania; Gen. B. Franklin, Connecticut; Hon. Leslie oombs, Kentucky; Prof. Henry Coppee, nnsylvania; Prof. N. W. Edwards, Ill.; of. W. G. Peck, New York.

In giving out these names at the War partment, or in publishing them in newspers, an error occurred, and the name the Hon. N. B. Judd, member of Conss from Illinois was substituted for the al appointee from that State, Professor dwards.

Last night the President received from icago the following dispatch, dated 18th stant:—A. Johnson, President United ates. After leaving Washington on Satday evening I saw in a newspaper my me and announced as having been apointed a visitor to West Point. Assuming e truth of that statement I decline that any other appointment within your gift.

N. B. JUDD.

The President this morning replied by legram, as follows:

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago:—The apointment of visitor to West Point, which ou decline in your telegram of the 18th, as not been conferred upon you.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Senator Ross has received a dispatch om Republicans in Kansas, approving of is vote on impeachment, and advising him "stand firm."

From the Chicago Republican.

he Plot to Defeat the Impeachment—Startling Developments.

There have been startling developments ere to-day, which show conclusively that here has been a regular conspiracy on the art of Chief Justice Chase and renegade Republican senators to defeat the impeachent and elevate the former to the Presiency at the cost of breaking up the Reublican party.

STATEMENT BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Night before last Chief Justice Chase inited Hon. H. S. Bundy, member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from Ohio, to call upon him, and stated he had some imporant matters to talk about. Mr. Bundy, having long shared the confidence of the Chief Justice, and being heretofore his firm supporter and personal friend, accepted the invitation.

During the interview Mr. Chase told Mr. Bundy that it was his intention to become a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and not succeeding in this, he should enter the arena as an independent candidate against General Grant. Of his own success he said there could be no doubt. The impeachment would fail, and thus failing would divide the Republican party, and that statesmen like Trumbull, Fessenden, Henderson, Grimes, and Fowler would be recognized as head of one division of the Republican party; and these five men, he said, had pledged themselves ten days ago that they would stand by and support him in this movement.—The Chief Justice gave Mr. Bundy his views in full on this movement, speaking very confidently as to its success, and predicting the downfall of Radicalism as represented by the advocates of impeachment.

[This is, of course, Radical news.]

STATE NEWS.

THE LEAGUES IN COURT.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel gives that paper an account of the indictment before the Nash County Court for a riotous and unlawful assembly against a lawless band of negroes, members of the Union League, who had arrested and brought to mock trial one of their own color for voting the Conservative ticket. It was proved that Wiley Taylor, colored, while working in the field was arrested by a band of armed negroes acting under the orders of their President, and dragged him by force to Battleboro', the League headquarters in that section. He was illy treated and his life threatened, and after going through the ceremonies of a trial, judgment was suspended until the next meeting.

Two of the ringleaders were arrested upon the affidavit of Taylor. The others live in Edgecombe. These were convicted and plead in extenuation of their confessed guilt that they were obeying orders from their chief. The court only subjected the offenders to a small fine and short imprisonment. The names of the other leaders, especially of the whites, were discovered and it is hoped that the authorities of Edgecombe will attend to them promptly.

DEAF AND DUMB.—We observe that at National Conference of the Principals of the American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, very recently in session at Washington, a paper, on "Trades for the Deaf and Dumb" was read by W. J. Palmer, Esq., Principal of our North Carolina Institution.

THE BLIND.—Geo. Birmingham, a blind man and a graduate of the Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, in Raleigh, is manufacturing, in Wadesboro', a superior article of brooms. This is one of the good fruits of the mechanical department of the Institution.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—A number of the young men of the city propose, we learn, to organize in a few days another Council of this order. Already more than twenty names have been obtained to the application for a charter. The new Council will probably be organized during this or the early part of next week.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE SENATORSHIP.—We had supposed that the *on dits* had fixed the matter, that Mr. Pool and Gen. Abbott were to be the U. S. Senators under the new *regime*, if it is to be *a be*. Within a few days we have, however, learned that the friends of Col. Heaton are disposed to present his claims, and, on the other hand, it is intimated that the West can hardly agree to two Senators from the East. If so, Gen. Abbott and Col. Heaton may look out for breakers. Mr. Pool and his friends will not yield his claims to their Yankee allies, and the West will very likely have a word to say in the matter.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

HOLDEN'S TELEGRAM.—We are confirmed in the opinion that Mr. Holden's Impeachment telegram, which we commented upon on yesterday, was only intended to be *private*, for the reason that he could not have expected any Republican Senators, who would vote for acquittal, to favor the removal of his disabilities, after such a *public* reflection upon their integrity and honor.

The Senate has not yet voted upon the bill which has passed the House, removing the disabilities from certain North Carolinians—among them Mr. Holden. Possibly the bill will share the fate of the Arkansas bill. At all events, Mr. Holden cannot, of course, expect Messrs, Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Ross, Van Winkle, Grimes and Fowler to vote for his relief, after *that* telegram. Without their votes, where are the two-thirds necessary for the removal of his disabilities?

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE LEAGUES IN DIFFICULTY—THE NASH FARMERS.—*Messrs. Editors:*—I wrote you last week, giving an account of the trial of some members of the Union League, (negroes) on a charge of riot and unlawful conduct towards Wiley Taylor for voting the conservative ticket, their conviction and punishment. They are now in Nash county jail, paying the penalty of their lawless and outrageous conduct. Their fate will no doubt be a warning and a great advantage to their brethren, who might have been made dupes of in the same way.

I have just been informed that the offenders have made an appeal to their President (?) Staton, whose orders they obeyed, and that he has been to Raleigh to appeal to Governor Holden, the high chief of the League in this State, and the result of these efforts has been an appeal, no doubt, a rich and one-sided affair, to Gen. Canby to interpose the military power and release them.

We have no idea Gen. Canby will act without a fair investigation, and if he is the man we take him to be, when the facts are all brought to his knowledge, he will not only uphold the civil authorities, but he will take them through on "another line" on the charge of intimidating voters for which they are also amenable. Such a course on his part will undoubtedly do good, in disabusing the minds of the deluded negroes, who feel bound to obey the orders of their leaders, whether it be to arrest, try, punish and hang their own members, rob, burn houses or anything else.

This is the first instance we have noticed where the mockery of these secret league oaths and trials, which are very frequent, have been brought in direct conflict with the real laws of the country in court, and it is all important that the people, especially the ignorant negroes, should know which they are to obey—the oaths and orders of Union League or the regular laws of the State.

In this county a good many of the farmers find it impossible to carry on their crops, which are promising at this time, because of the short crop last year. The County Court, in order to meet this difficulty, have appropriated ten thousand dollars to purchase corn for their relief. This is a wise step and worthy of imitation by other counties similarly situated.—Nash County Correspondent Petersburg *Index.*

DESERVING OF RELIEF.—We have received a letter from Mr. B. H. Hearne, of Greenville, N. C., calling our attention to the helpless and destitute condition in which the family of Reddick Carney are now placed, the result of the barbarous and inhuman conduct of the United States troops, in wantonly burning the home of unprotected women.

Nothing was saved from the house; not a particle of clothing of any description, with the exception of what they wore at the time of the awful tragedy that cost them the lives of a father, and brother, and the nearly fatal wounding of a husband.—The narration of the dreadful deed caused a thrill of sympathy and horror throughout the entire country, and many generous hearts beat with compassion for the defenceless and homeless family of the murdered men.

Their condition is represented to be destitute in the extreme, and their suffering must increase unless relieved by the generous charity of their fellow people.

Any contributions, either in money, provisions or clothing will be most gratefully appreciated. Forward them to Mr. B. H. Hearne, Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., who will see that they are properly applied.

Papers in this State who will copy or notice the above appeal, will be doing a true object of charity and their action in so doing properly appreciated.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

ARRESTED.—We learn that Mr. William Ham, a citizen of this county, and also three negroes, were arrested by the Military on yesterday. It seems that they are charged with the murder of the Miller family in Lenoir county, some twelve months ago, the only evidence so far being that of one notorious rascal, well known to the civil authority of this and adjoining counties by the name of Miller, *alias* Rogers *alias* McHenry; who is now here, confined in jail, and is to be tried upon a charge of horse stealing in Lenoir county.

Mr. Ham has, we believe, borne a fair character in this county, and we hope that he may be able to clear himself of the charge.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY AT MOSELY HALL.—We learn by a passenger on the train last evening, that a desperate and most probably fatal affray took place at Mosely Hall yesterday afternoon, between R. Waters, Deputy Sheriff of Lenoir county, and a man named Ben Keel, of Green county, in which Keel received twenty-three severe cuts about the head and neck, which will, in all probability result fatally. Waters received three slight cuts in the leg.

A woman was the cause.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

HARD TO PLEASE.—The editor of the Goldsboro' News returns his acknowledgments to a friend for a mess of new crop Irish Potatoes. He actually complains, however, that they were not *cooked* before they were sent. This is only equalled by the "Tar-Heel" in the Valley, during the war, who, after having been without rations for a couple of days, approached a mansion on the roadside and asked for something to eat. Upon being tendered a tempting piece of loaf bread, he indignantly refused it because it *wasn't buttered!*

COUNTY COURT.—The sesssions of this Court commenced on Monday, the usual routine of business being proceeded with. The crowd in attendance was only tolerable, the farmers at this particular juncture desiring to lose no unnecessary time from their duties upon the farm. We conversed with many farmers from different sections of the county who concur in giving us encouraging news as to the prospect of the coming crop, the most serious features that threaten a prevention being the disinclination of the negro to work. He cannot be relied upon as safe labor, and it is feared that at the moment most needed he may be found wanting. We hope, however, that this class of beings may soon learn some reasoning.—Weldon *News.*

COLD WEATHER.—The cold Northeast winds have prevailed frequently this season, seriously putting back the crops and gardens. We are apprehensive that the growing wheat crop, so generally spoken of as very fine in the State, will be seriously damaged. We hope for the best. It would be a sad misfortune, in our present condition, if the wheat crop should be cut short.

This is the 21st of May, and the weather reminds us of the gloomy days of November, and is cold enough to make a good fire a necessity. Our gardens are generally backward.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

H. O. A's.—We learn that the H. O. A's. have been in session. Several of the faithful from other points have been here, we presume, in attendance. Mr. Lassiter, Dr. Grissom, Mr. Cantwell, and others, we have seen on the streets.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MAJOR JOHN W. DUNHAM is to address the Wilson Democratic Club at its next meeting.

NEW POST OFFICE IN ANSON.—We learn that a new post office has just been established in this county, on the line of the Wil., Char. and Ruth. railroad, between Lilesville and the Pee Dee, called New Forrestville, (at the late Anson Tannery,) and that Wm. H. Monson has been appointed postmaster.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

Chicago Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 21—P. M.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows: They congratulate the country on the assured success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction—Congress must guarantee and maintain suffrage to Southern loyalists—denounces repudiation as a national crime—national obligations must be paid in letter and spirit—demands equalization and reduction of taxes—favors extending the redemption of the debt to the latest day, and reducing the interest whenever honorably possible—the Government should be administered with the strictest economy—corruption and extravagance fostered by President Johnson should be reformed—President Lincoln's death greatly deplored, and also Mr. Johnson's accession, and denounces him as a usurper, a violator of the laws, an obstructor of reconstruction, and justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors—no citizen, native or naturalized, must be imprisoned when abroad except for violations of law—eulogizes soldiers and sailors; their bounties and obligations never to be forgotten; their orphans and widows are the nation's wards—immigration should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

The Convention sympathizes with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

The resolutions were adopted, there being only two or three dissenting members.

Mr. Logan nominated General Grant, who was unanimously nominated by the Convention

Gov. Brown, in announcing Georgia's vote, said the maxim of Georgia Republicans was, enemies in war, in peace friends.

On the first ballot for Vice-President Wade received 149; Fenton, 132; Wilson, 119; Colfax, 118; Harlan, 16; Kelley, 6; Creswell, 14; Pomeroy, 1. On the fifth ballot Colfax was nominated, receiving 552 votes.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Passenger fare from St. Louis to New York has been reduced to twenty-five dollars, making it "cheaper to travel than to stay at home.

IMPEACHMENT.

Radical Opinions—The Death Knell of the Republican Party.

The annexed extracts are from editorials of some of the leading radical journals of the country. There seems to be a decided unanimity of feeling "that there is nothing to fear for the Republican party:"

[From the Hartford Courant—Radical.]

The fate of the Republican party is not bound up with Andrew Johnson. The escape of an ordinary criminal from deserved punishment brings no ruin to the jury that fails to convict or to the persons who make the complaint against him. * * * The trial has been conducted fairly and impartially, and serious injury to the Republican party is not likely to result from it whether the final result is in accordance with the verdict of the eleventh article or conviction is secured on some other article.—Panic and disaster to the great party of freedom and progress are not likely to follow. * * * Justice and right are the principles upon which our party is founded. Neither the conviction nor acquittal of Andrew Johnson, if the verdict in either case is in accordance with law, can seriously affect the future of Republicanism. The people will note the verdict and march on.

[From the Providence Journal—Radical.]

There is nothing, so far as we can see, to be feared from the judgment of the Senate, taken by itself, either for the country or for the Republican party. It will not be in the power of Mr. Johnson, if he remains in office, seriously to harm the country, if he is ever so much disposed to attempt it; and as for the Republican party its future must depend upon itself. That future at the present moment is, to say the very least, fully as bright and free from clouds as it could have been had the judgment of the Senate been the other way. It might have ruined itself then, and may ruin itself now. It will do so if it adopts the spirit of suspicion and proscription which has of late been so rapidly developed and if it attempts to make all its members think alike on points about which they can never entirely agree. We do not believe, however, that this is to be the dominant spirit of the party. Its real work is too broad and patriotic to allow such a spirit to control it, and that work will now be entered upon with renewed zeal so soon as these transitory excitements have subsided.

[From the Boston Advertiser—Radical.]

So far as the Republican party is concerned it has escaped what would have proved under the most fortunate circumstances an embarrassing responsibility. It would have required more than human wisdom to have taken this wreck and fragment of an administration and made it into one that could be approved and defended. It would have been impossible to purge it of the corruption which claims a vested right in various departments, and equally impossible to escape responsibility for them as they are. Mr. Wade would have needed a larger measure of discretion than he has credit for to deal not only with those who would desire to assist him in the distribution of patronage but with the difficult questions affecting the national credit and prosperity which have been waiting for this hour. Whatever prestige is lost by the failure of impeachment may be recovered by closing up at once the legislation already too long delayed, and entering upon the canvass with ranks united and a purpose to win. There is still too much at stake to be put in peril by wasting ammunition within our own ranks while the common enemy is in front.

[From the New Haven Journal—Radical.]

The immediate effect of the decision is, of course, the continuance of the President in office for the remainder of his term, the discomfiture of the managers on the part of the House and a very marked jealousy and distrust between prominent leaders of the Republican party. Out of the latter may grow a result which in some form has long seemed inevitable—we mean the separation of the party into its natural elements of Radical and Conservative Republicans.

[From the New Haven Palladium—Radical.]

If, indeed, impeachment should be made a party test, and the Senators who voted against it and all who refuse to believe they were "perjurors" solemnly read out of the party, then a fatal disruption must inevitably ensue. But impeachment was not and must not be made a party measure. To do so now were worse than folly.

[From the Springfield Republican—semi-Radical.]

Impeachment is as dead as Marley ever was, but it does not follow that, like that old curmudgeon, it has lived wholly in vain. Nothing is more deceptive than the appearances of success or failure; and history has all and more than it can do in reversing the verdicts of the times. * * * In a strictly party point of view it is a fair question whether acquittal will not prove to be for our advantage. The failure to convict certainly has not wrought irreparable mischief; while conviction would have brought a great burden upon the party.

[From the Baltimore American—Radical.]

The effect of this vote on the Republican party we think not at all hurtful. However many of that party may be disappointed, and how great soever the army of expectants now not to be gratified immediately, it seems clear to us that the incoming of a new executive would have been the cause of as much weakness almost as of benefit. While it would enable us to clean out the Augean stable of Johnsonism in the public offices, and to prevent the influence of the whiskey ring and the toll on office holders in favor of Democracy at the next election, it would have also offered occasion for fierce differences and bickerings among the friends of rival candidates on the eve of the Presidential election, and which could not fail to imperil somewhat our success in November.

[From the Philadelphia Post—Radical.]

In the defeat of the eleventh article a few men have dealt the Republican party a harder blow than it has for a long while had from the entire Democracy.

[From the Brooklyn Union—Radical.]

For the Republican party we have no fear. It has looked to impeachment so confidently as a means of ridding the nation of a detested and detestable Executive, and has regarded his removal with so much of the natural zeal of indignation at the betrayal of his party and his principles, that it will be for the moment checked and disappointed. It is possible that in the excitement of this feeling it may injure itself by unworthy, narrow and hasty declarations regarding the seven dissenting Senators. This is the only way in which serious harm can come to it. * * * * It is only by giving way to unseemly rage at the verdict and denouncing as a partisan betrayal the vote by which it was secured that the Republican party can earn that vengeance which history points out for those who pervert or degrade judicial processes to partisan ends. Whatever were the motives of the seven Senators, the Republican party cannot punish them for political desertion without confessing that impeachment was worse than a blunder—a wretched and fatal crime.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT.

[From the Boston Post—Democratic.]

Thus far this game of impeachment is brought to nought by the upright and conscientious action of the few men in the Senate who hold their country at a far higher worth than their party.—Justice is established firmly in her seat, and judgment has not fallen in the streets. Our country is not yet a byword of reproach abroad, because a handful of wicked men may suppress one branch of the government at pleasure, depose the Executive for party reasons, override law with military force, and consolidate in their own hands the powers which were intended for use only in distribution. We may hold our heads, since we have been spared the disgrace which these seditious plotters had prepared for our endurance. The country cannot thank those republican Senators enough who remained true to their solemn oaths and refused to outrage their consciences. As it looks back to this critical period, it will realize more and more vividly what perils it had escaped. The probabilities that went with the removal of the President will startle us more and more with their momentous magnitude. With the entire government in the hands of these confessed revolutionists, outside of the constitution, flouting every sacred obligation of justice and every obstruction of established law, invading the States, disfranchising the intelligent portion of the populations, ruling a whole section through secret party machinery acting on the ignorance of semi-barbarism, corrupt, extravagant and reckless in expenditure, feasting and fattening themselves on the general revenue—what a fate have we all escaped, even in being compelled at last to rise in concert against this band of Jacobins, by the deliberate vote of the handful of republican Senators whom neither their menaces nor their abuse could shake!

[From the Albany Argus—Democratic.]

Let this hell-broth boil and bubble a while longer. We shall see if those who have dabbled in it will reap anything but delusion and despair. What a chapter for history! What a theme for the satirist! Cataline rebuking rapine, and Cethegus sedition, pale before brazen, blundering Butler, exposed but now for secret complicity with rebels, supplying them with stores, &c.; Ashley, broker in perjury; the judicial murderer Bingham; Logan of the mock jewelry, and the malignant Stevens, arraigning the President for the most innocent act of his life.

The trial has been so managed that the judgment of the Senate falls upon Wade, upon Stanton, and upon Grant, who obtruded himself into the controversy only to encounter the shame and disgrace.

We rejoice that the country has escaped the stain which the success of this conspiracy would cast upon its history. We rejoice that this trial, instead of being a precedent of abuse for years and a provocation to retaliation, will now stand as a warning to faction, and the fate of the disgraced promoters point the moral for misguided ambition for an age to come.

[From the Philadelphia Age—Democratic]

We hail the signal triumph of the right in no spirit of party exultation. It is full of promise, full of glorious significance for our country and her institutions. Let it strengthen every man's faith to put his trust in truth and justice, against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail."

[From the Washington Intelligencer—Democratic.]

The votes of the Senators who secured this result will be cherished with affection and veneration when the intelligence and virtue of the country shall scrutinize their action and appreciate the value of the great service which they have rendered in the hour of the gravest peril. Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull, Henderson, Van Winkle, Ross and Fowler deserve the public gratitude for their manly independence and self-sacrificing devotion to duty in presence of difficulties and temptations such as rarely confronted public men. They cannot be too highly honored or too much commended for their courage, their fidelity to honest convictions and their noble stand against arrogant party dictation. What political reward could compensate the loss of that proud consciousness of right which these Senators now enjoy, sustained as they are by the approbation of the calm judgment of the nation?

Judge Trumbull.

Concerning the late action of the above eminent jurist, the Chicago Tribune (rep.) has the following:

"The gentlemen who demanded that Judge Trumbull should vote for conviction, whether he believed Johnson guilty or not, ought rather to thank God that they have a *Senator who dares to do his judicial duty as he understands it*—one who has the high courage and manliness to go *through the Red Sea of obloquy and odium for conscience sake.* Whether they will find another after he is *crucified* may well be doubted. One thing is certain, the *republican* party not only cannot carry the next Presidential election on a verdict obtained by *coercion and terrorism*, but it cannot carry an election at any future time with such a record. Let it be well understood by the people that the republican party demand the conviction of Andrew Johnson, *right or wrong, hit or miss, and there will be the devil to pay, and no pitch hot*—Why, we ask, did not gentlemen make their unconditional demand upon the Senate before Senators had declared their views of the case? Why did they preach about an impartial trial beforehand? Why did they fool each other with the idea that the impeachment was a *trial?* Why did they not declare *then* that the trial was intended to be a *farce*, a *fraud* and a *lie*, instead of waiting until now? Why did they not pass a resolution before hand like this: *Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson must be convicted, whether guilty or not."

What the Democrats will do if Successful.

Col John Forsyth, the talented editor of the Mobile Register, who is now at Washington, writes to his paper concerning the policy of the Democrats towards the South in the event that they get possession of the Federal goverment:

I have taken a good deal of pains to learn what are the sentiments of leading Democrats as to the action of the party, should it win the administration in the November contest, in reference to Federal policy towards the South. It was a question of the largest practical interest whether, should the Democracy come into power, it would leave the whites of the South to struggle as best they could out of the mire of Radical reconstruction, or whether it would at once lift them out by the strong hand of Federal power. I get but one answer to the iniquiry, and that is, the Democracy will be swift to sweep from the statue book the whole system of African reconsiruction as utterly null and void and of no effect, and at once to recognise the existing white constitutions of the Southern States, and re-admit the latter to their full equality in the Union. I must confess that I did not personally need such assurances, for when policy and good faith point to one course, the result is seldom doubtful. But some Southern friends did deem them necessary. I think that before Congress adjourns the Democrats in that body will make a further declaration and pledge to this effect.

The Democratic soldiers of Minnesota will send delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

From the Raleigh Register.

Letter from "Itinerant."

FLEMINGTON, N. C., May 14, 1868.

The traveler who leaves the cars of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at Flemington Station, will find himself on the soil of Brunswick county, N. C. Flemington is 34 miles from Wilmington, *en route* for Columbia, and Brunswick is the most southerly county in North Carolina—and the most swampy.

LAKE WACCAMAW.

A short walk of one-fourth of a mile will bring the traveler to the top of a bluff, some fifteen feet high, that overlooks one of the most beautiful sheets of water I have ever beheld. It is Lake Waccamaw. This singular sheet of water is seven miles long, by five wide. It is oval shaped, and, from the bluff, every part of the surface can be seen at one glance. A small sail boat could hardly hide itself, even in a cove, from the observer.

TIMBER WALLS.

Lake Waccamaw is entirely surrounded by the native trees, excepting a few little openings made by the farmers axe; and right at your feet, below the bluff, stands a "shingle shed." It contains a steam engine and machinery for sawing and splitting the cypress and juniper wood, and shaving it into shingles for Northern markets. It stands directly on the margin of the lake.

The outline of this scene lacks variety. At no point does the height of the bluff exceed 20 feet, and at some points it falls to a level with the water. On the south side it is a swamp, and this is filled with a fine variety of timber—cypress, juniper, pine, gum, ash, maple, live oak and white oak, hickory, buckeye and other wood. These are what the practical eye sees. The lover of nature would complain, at first view, of monotony. It is the opposite of mountain lake scenery, and the Valley Virginian would hardly admire it. He would make the complaint once made by a Shenandoah Virginian of the prairie regions of the west. A Western man, visiting the Valley, was discanting upon the excellence of prairie lands and pretty scenery, and was halted by the Shenandoah farmer, who waved his heavy hand along the line of the Blue Ridge, on one side, and the North Mountains on the other, and his eye sparkled as he said: "Ah, your prairies may be rich, but, sir, your region lacks the *fringes* and *ruffles.*"

SHELL MARL.

The bluff you occupy is underlaid with hard rock, of shell marl, evidently a salt water formation. It seems to underlie a large part of the lake. It is composed of oyster and clam shells. It is plain that the sea once extended over this lake; and indeed, the ocean is now only thirty or forty miles distant.

When the ocean receded in a past age, it seems to have left this lake behind, and but few if any important changes have taken place since, except that the water is now fresh instead of salt. Not a tree, not even a stump or root is to be found it it.

DEPTH.

The depth of Lake Waccamaw varies as you leave the shore. A man on horseback can ride entirely around the lake, they say, in the water near the shore. There it is a sandy beach, but as you approach the centre the water deepens. For a quarter of a mile, it hardly exceeds four feet, then comes, say two feet fall, and for another quarter it is six feet, then another step of two more feet, then a basin, say twenty or thirty feet deep. This basin has a muddy bottom—but this is natural, mud belongs to a lake of water. Did you ever think of the incongruity of a sentence that places *Mudd* in a *Dry* Tortugas. I wonder the U. S. Government does not see this blunder, and send the package to a wetter place.

THE INMATES.

Lake Waccamaw is famous for its fish, both for variety and abundance. Trout, goggle-eyes, several varieties of perch, and oh, Chesterfield, a fish the man called yaller-bellies.

Pic Nic parties visit this fishing place from Wilmington, Columbia and all intermediate stations. They are about building a dancing place on the shore of the lake under a big oak, for dry land fishing for the boys and girls.

ALLIGATORS.

The swamp on the south side is the home of the alligator. They come out upon the lake, at times, especially early in the morning. Their music is a sort of base to the bull-frog, "louder, deeper, and yet more full." They are coarse, ugly and clumsy. They vary from ten to twenty feet in length. They are the lowest and meanest of all cowards. For instance, a flock of ducks are floating gracefully on the lake, when suddenly, one disappears, an alligator has spied them at a distance, and diving, he has slipped under the flock, and caught a duck by the foot, and pulling him under, has decamped, and so have the surviving ducks.

FEATHERED INHABITANTS.

This lake is the home of a good variety of birds and fowls. Ducks abound, several kinds. The Scroggin is abundant. It is a blue bird, long neck, and famous for its eggs. Bushels can be gathered from the surrounding swamps, the size of a young pullets egg. They lay in the bushes, and small trees. The bird itself is not eaten by man.

Cranes, herons, and many other fowls and birds abound, but the prettiest is the fork-tail hawk, called by the people Eagle, but it is a hawk, with a fish tail, and is very handsome.

NAVIGATION.

Across the lake from your shell bluff, is a dent in the timber wall; it is the head of Waccamaw river. Here it starts for the ocean; distant by water one hundred miles. In its route it passes Conwayboro' and Georgetown, S. C. The lake and river will accommodate a steamer eight feet draught. On its route the Waccamaw admits to its company the waters of the Yadkin—the South Carolinians call it Pee Dee; but the change is no improvement, you had as well call an eagle tom-tit.

SQUALLS.

This lake is subject to a very singular peculiarity. The water may be as calm as a good tempered girl of sixteen, but suddenly a squall arises, within three minutes, and the water gets as rough as the sea, tossing your boat equal to salt water. I passed through one of these sudden changes, and was as glad to get out of it as I imagine I would be to escape from an old woman with a broom.

K. K. K.

The secret out! The mystery solved!! The mystic tie unwound!!! In the vicinity of this lake lives a veritable K. K. K. I saw him; had him by the hand; talked to him, and escaped unhurt. He has a human shape, is tall, kinder than I thought he was, and he goes over this lake once or twice every week; is very fond of fish and fowl. He is quite gentle in manner, rather prepossessing; very communicative; and if any of your readers desire to visit this beautiful sheet of water, he had better accompany this native of the swamps. His name is Kinchen K. Koucil, and lives near Rosindale; near enough to be found on enquiry.

ITINERANT.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

Senator Henderson.

HE DECLINES TO APPEAR BEFORE THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Henderson has written a letter to the Impeachment Managers in reply to their summons to appear before them, declining to obey the subpœna, and will to-morrow bring the matter to the notice of the Senate.

HE IS EXAMINED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO HIS VOTE ON THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

Senator Henderson was to-day before the committee of the House to examine into the alleged efforts of Missouri Congressmen to influence the vote of Mr. Henderson in the impeachment trial. The testimony included a detailed history of what transpired between the Missouri Congressmen and the Senator, the principal features of which have already been given to the public.

HE IS QUESTIONED ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET—HE ENTERS A PROTEST.

In addition to this matter, the committee questioned Mr. Henderson about the alleged promises of the President to reorganize his Cabinet. After stating that he had heard of proposed changes in the heads of departments for about a year, and had recently heard something of the same purport, and had expressed the wish and now hoped that such changes would be made, in order to insure confidence in the judicious action of the Administration hereafter, Senator Henderson remarked, "Now, gentlemen, I have answered these questions, but I deny your right to go into such investigation, and desire your clerk to record my protest against this examination." The protest was accordingly recorded by the clerk, and thereupon a discussion arose upon the protest between the members of the committee, a majority of whom decided that the objection was well taken.

The clerk was then directed to expunge that part of the record relative to Cabinet changes.

Conference of Southern Traitors at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 19.—10:30 P. M.—The conference of the delegations from the Southern States to-night was organized by selecting J. W. Holden, of North Carolina, as chairman. A lengthy debate occurred regarding the status of the Southern States; during which the impending danger from the acquittal of Johnson was alluded to frequently, and all of the speakers declared that they could not return to their homes with safety if he is not convicted. The meeting agreed not to press their claims for admission to the Convention, but will rely on the action of the Northern delegates. That this action may be entirely from extraneous influences, they also agreed not to declare themselves in favor of any candidate for Vice-President. A proposition to hold an immense mass meeting in Chicago during the Convention, at which Southern speakers will alone participate, and will portray the political condition of the South, was adopted; after which the meeting adjourned.—*Forney.*

The Carpet-Baggers at Chicago.

The World's Chicago correspondent telegraphs:

"Virginia, if admitted, will vote for Wade. By the way, the Southern delegates are busy going around to the Northern and Western delegates, secretly promising to vote for each vice-presidential candidate as the first choice of each delegation, in order thereby to obtain a majority of the delegates for the admission of the Southern men to the Convention.

"One of the delegates from the Southern States asserts that their delegates are poor, and propose to make something out of their votes if they can."

Porter's "Homestead" Law.

A "poor man" writes to the Bristol News in denunciation of Porter's homestead law, and gives the following good reason for his opposition:

"I am now," he says, "worth $800, and have a credit to this amount. The credit this little property gives me has many times since the war saved my family from actual suffering; and if I had been required to pay the cash down for the necessaries of life, I could not have raised the money without selling my little home. Now, if $2,000 worth of property is exempt, it will reduce all business to a cash system with the poor class of people. I, owning $800 worth of property, will not have credit for a cent, but will have to pay the money down for every yard of cloth and pound of coffee I use, while the rich man can loan his money at high interest, and buy on a credit whatever he may use. This law protects the rich, but is ruinous to the poor man."

The Cotton Gin.

Mr. M. E. Joslyn Gage contends that the cotton gin, one of the greatest inventions ever made, was originated by Mrs. Greene, the wife of Gen. Greene, of revolutionary fame. After the Revolution the family moved to the neighborhood of Savannah, where Gen. Greene died, leaving his widow and five children in comparative poverty. Eli Whitney went to board in Mr. Greene's house, and the first cotton gin was made by him in that house, under Mrs. Greene's supervision, and entirely in accordance with the idea which she explained to him before the work was commenced. Mrs. Greene afterwards married a man named Muller as her second husband, and became Whitney's partner in the manufacture of gins after the invention was completed, and had proved successful in practice.

Illness of Ex-President Buchanan.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer states that the condition of Mr. Buchanan's health is very critical; he is still confined to his bed, and allowed to see no one.—The prostration resulting from his illness is such as to occasion, owing to his advanced age, the gravest apprehensions as to the result.

Profitable Crop.

There is a gentleman living in Southampton who planted this year ten acres in strawberries. A few days since he contracted to sell them to a New York merchant for ten thousand dollars, he to pick and ship them. This is what we would call a profitable crop, and would advise our farmers to turn their attention to raising them as well as tobacco.

Petersburg *Express.*

MARRIED

In St. Timothy's Church, Wilson, N. C., by Rev. A. A. Benton, on the 20th inst., Col. THOS. S. KENAN, of Duplin, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of the late Dr. L. J. Dortch, of Wilson county.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

Impeachment.

e telegraph announces the adjourn *sine die*, of the High Court of Im ment, after a vote and acquittal of resident upon the Second and Third es, and a virtual acquittal upon all. we hope, is the last of this wicked at of bad men to destroy the Execu Department of the Government, and bandonment of their warfare upo resident. Mr. JOHNSON has it now in wer to do much during the remain his term to further a constitutional struction of the Union and promote welfare of the entire country. With sire for the succession, he can devote lf, without fear or prejudice, to the enance and perpetuity of the Union he Constitution.

Political Clubs.

re seems to be a manifest desire in l portions of the State to form po clubs looking to a thorough organiza or the Presidential election. This should be encouraged. But in to have a concert of action and simi of organization, there should be some on direction given to these move We have expressed our opinion as t the policy of holding a State Con n as likely to succeed but poorly in esent impoverished condition of the y and this very busy season of the We therefore recommend that the Executive Committee be called to for the purpose of organizing for ning canvass. Let this meeting be fter the Legislature assembles, and mmittee will have the assistance of than fifty members, representing ge portion of the State. Organi upon some plan should not be neg The interest of our people in the n should be fostered and encouraged. r Executive Committee act.

istrict of North Carolina Starving.

Moore, a Boston lady of much intelligence munity, who has spent the winter in that North Carolina lying between Beaufort or ad City and Washington, makes an earnest for food to be sent to the poor people of rict, who are literally, she says, starving , and multitudes of whom must die of before harvest unless they can have relief ngs a moving letter from Captain Frank , a well known and highly respectable citi Massachusetts, who has a lumber establish ear Morehead City, which we publish in e that the humanity of our citizens may be to send three or four hundred bushels of once to their relief.

CAPTAIN DE WITT'S LETTER.

" WHITE OAK DISTRICT, CARTERET COUNTY, N. C., May 15, 1868. }

Our fellow citizens, North :

ike this appeal for help for the famishing this district and the adjoining counties of nd Onslow. There are many families in gion named, white and black, actually and ely destitute of food, and who do not to ow from whence they shall obtain their eal. Some are dependent on their daily r the support of themselves and families, difficulty of procuring employment renders sistence very precarious. These need nal aid. Others are striving to raise corn er products for their families, and in many es must have help *soon*, or they will have don their crops. If they can have help for eeks, they can then support themselves. ad! Bread is the present distressing cry of omen and children. Frequently they labor without a morsel of food. One man told n either himself nor family—wife and four —had tasted food but once in four days, had been forced by distress and hunger to the potatoes he had planted. It is fre the case that families are without food for three days, or have but a very small sup n, properly and judiciously distributed to eserving aid, would be all that is required many families to a comparatively comfor ondition. Starvation is staring many in . Can they have help? If so, it should ered speedily. I will take the trouble to e it if sent to me at Morehead City, N. C. ery respectfully, F. DE WITT."

s. Murray, Ferris & Co., of 62 South street rk, are satisfied of the truth of these rep ions, and agree to receive any contribu at may be offered, and will deliver every Captain De Witt's order at Newbern, N. heir line of steamers, free of charge. Any received they will invest in corn and send e of charge.

clip the above from the New York *g Post*, with some surprise that the nation of so much suffering in a dis o near at hand, and almost within of the bells of the city of Newbern, come to us first in a New York

We would be almost induced to the statements of the letter did they ar the undoubted endorsement of so table a firm as Messrs. Murray, Fer Co.

country embraced in the appeal s some as fine lands as there is in the with a large negro population. The of country lying between Newbern, ead City and Washington, is one of most fertile in the State, and us to the war bid fair to e the richest agricultural portion h Carolina. Since the war the in nts made a most earnest effort to out a new county and presented based upon population, fertility of d extent of territory, which proved nt to convince the House, and was ed in the Senate only by the person uence and popularity of the distin d presiding officer of that body, the r from Craven. We do not know so about the neighboring districts in et, Jones and Onslow, but presume he whole is a fine farming country. s section has, however, during the ear or two, been the scene of many and cruel outrages by the negroes. ers, arsons, robberies and larcenies endered both life and property un and neither civil or military authori ms able to check crime, and in but few instances, to arrest the guilty par The want under which these people w suffering is, we suppose, the re f this lawlessness, as well as the indo of the laborers.

we should now rather deal with the s than with the causes. And since is suffering among any class of our ns, we are glad to learn from a friend as before placed us under obliga that the appeal which we publish is responded to in a very substantial er, both in money and provisions. ffering is being made in a style as trusive as has been the appeal. The which has taken the trouble to pre and urge the necessities of these peo pon the charities of the North, deserve anks of our people. We trust their ons will continue to meet with suc ntil the urgent needs of the suffering n shall have been provided for.

Governor Z. B. Vance.

In a late issue of the New York *Globe*, a paper edited with great ability, and striking vigorous blows against Radicalism, our attention was arrested by the following article. While assured of its untruth, we preferred that the contradiction should come from the distinguished gentleman himself, whose name was used to give foundation for the statement. Consequently we enclosed the article to Gov. VANCE, and received from him the prompt and emphatic denial which we publish below.

To the people who know the course of Gov. VANCE, and the policy of his administration, it were needless to deny the statements of the correspondent of the *Globe*, but others may be misled from the very respectable position which that paper holds. We are at all times willing to aid the *Globe* in its attacks upon Radicalism, but cannot do so at the expense of truth or by winking at blows directed against the honest and gallant North Carolinians, whose conduct has shed honor upon the State.

The letter of the *Globe's* correspondent above referred to is as follows :

WHY THE WAR WAS PROLONGED.

The following plain statement of an important fact in the history of the late rebellion is made on information furnished by an officer of the U. S. Army who was stationed at Newbern, N. C. in the winter of 1863-'64. It proved, beyond doubt, that the war was prolonged at least one year for the purpose of re-electing a Republican candidate as President. Hence it follows that all the men, on both sides, who lost their lives during the last year of the war, were murdered in cold blood, and the hundreds of millions expended in carrying it on unnecessarily and criminally squandered.

During the winter of 1863-'64, the people of North Carolina became very uneasy at the manner in which the war was conducted on the part of the Richmond authorities, and the Ohief Magistrate of the State, Gov. Vance, at the request of several influential citizens, went to Richmond and remonstrated with Mr. Davis on the matter in complaint. Report at the time came through the Richmond papers that Davis was very indignant at this remonstrance of Vance, and threatened him with arrest. Be that as it may, Gov. Vance returned to Raleigh, and was soon afterward visited by William A. Graham, John A. Gilmer, and other distinguished citizens of the old Union party, to consult with him as to the best method of ending the war. The plan suggested was this : that Commissioners should be sent to President Lincoln by Gov. Vance, charged with the following proposition : That North Carolina would place at the disposal of the U. S. Government 30,000 Union soldiers, who would open a communication with the army of Gen. Sherman in Georgia and Tennessee, and thue cut off all connection of the Richmond authorities with the States south and southwest of North Carolina. This done, the war must inevitably come to an end.

This plan was adopted by Governor Vance, who at once appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington. On the arrival of these Commissioners at Gen. Butler's headquarters at City Point, a telegram was sent to President Lincoln, announcing the fact, and the object of the Commission, and asking permission to come to Washington. After some delay, that permission was refused, and the Commission returned to Raleigh. So far our informant was advised by his North Carolina friends at Newbern, who were in the confidence of Governor Vance. On his return to Washington in the summer of 1864 he learned the reason why the North Carolina Commissioners were refused permission to negotiate with President Lincoln—as follows : on the receipt of the telegram from Gen. Butler, Mr. Lincoln called his Cabinet together and laid the matter before them. They all concurred in the feasibility of the plan and its easiness of execution ; but here was the objection—if the war were ended before the Presidential election of 1864, the Democrats would probably elect the next President. On these lofty, patriotic, Christian motives, the proposition of North Carolina was rejected.

Thus in our own once happy and prosperous land were perpetrated, by men of the Government in 1864-5, massacres of our own people ; and for what? To elect a political partisan to the Presidential chair, and thus cover up and conceal from a just, popular indignation the rascalities and corruptions of the four years previous.

To this letter Governor VANCE replies to us as follows :

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 23, 1868.

Dear Sir :—A friend had a few days before called my attention to the article from the *Globe* which you enclose in your letter of the 20th instant, but so little did I suppose that anybody in the country who knew me at all, could fail to know my position during the war, that I thought it hardly worth while to correct its assertions. Lest, however, some not well acquainted with the history of North Carolina through the war, should be misled by the *Globe* correspondent, I beg to answer all who feel an interest in the matter, that the whole story is utterly without foundation. Sincerely anxious as I was during the whole of my administration to secure the return of peace, I yet sought to bring it about in no other way than by urging it with all my might upon President Davis—the legal channel for its negotiation, and by fighting for it upon the field.

What I did was in the face of all the world, and was done, I trust, honestly and manfully. I do not need to court any popularity North by denying or falsifying my words and actions. Fortunately, I am not compelled to approve my loyalty for the future by exhibiting and parading my double-villainy in the past. Having eaten no fire at the beginning of the war, I have not felt under the slightest necessity of eating dirt since its close. If the Government of the United States cannot accept the pledge of good citizenship given by one who has heretofore sworn to his own trust and changed not, I can render no other. I can offer no perjuries in support of my present truth. Nor do I desire the good will of any man in the United States obtained by a false exhibition of my record. And still more unwilling am I, my dear sir, to permit any man in the South to suppose for a moment that, for the sake of any advantage to myself, I could cast obloquy or reproach, by word or deed, upon the memory of those who struggled and suffered with me, or allow the impression to go uncorrected that I ever was capable of betraying them.

If I have any consolation in the past, it is that I was zealous and faithful to the cause which my State commanded me to embrace; if I have any hope for the future, it is based only on the belief that truth and honor are still reverenced among men.

Very truly yours,

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

To Maj. J. A. ENGELHARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

Threatening attitudes that never excite journalistic ire—Raisng clubs for newspapers.

"Inveigling a lacteal distillery" is the Cincinnati phrase for stealing a cow.

The Freedmen.

We publish to-day a very sensible address to the freedmen of Greene county, Georgia, by the white people, their old friends and former masters. The arguments and advice given will apply with equal force to our colored people. It is such as we have frequently used, but with little effect so far. The time will soon come when this race will surely lament their entire disregard of the advice of their real friends. In that day they shall not lay any part of the blame upon our shoulders, that we have withheld from them the assurance of the kindly sympathies of the Southern people, which they seem determined to stifle.

We have been furnished with an official copy of a circular addressed to them by the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, advising them to deposit their savings in the "Freedmen's Savings Bank," which we will try to find room for to-morrow, to which we may add some advice of our own which shall be honestly intended for their welfare, however much they may have been taught to look with suspicion upon everything which appears in the columns of this paper. While we shall always advise our people to combine against the wicked and destructive combinations and associations into which the colored people have been led, as necessary for their material welfare and eventually of their personal safety, we shall, nevertheless, do all we can to arrest the efforts made by unscrupulous adventurers and place-hunters against the real prosperity of the blacks, and win them back to the good-will of honest and upright men which they are fast forfeiting.

Freedmen's Saving Bank.

We publish, by request, the official circular from General MILES in regard to the "Freedmen's Saving Bank." It contains much wholesome advice and we are unwilling to deny the admission into our columns of anything which we think may prove of service to the colored people. We have frequently proffered our kindly offices to these people, but with little effect, but probably, when we can get the endorsement of such authority as General MILES, we may be more successful.

If universal negro suffrage is a fixed fact, which we are unwilling by any means to admit, it is of the most vital importance to both the white and black races, that the latter should become useful, intelligent and industrious citizens as soon as possible, and anything which tends to promote this end will prove of incalculable service to the country at large. We have never supposed the little education which itinerant Northern political and religious pedlers were giving them would do much to raise their mental or social condition, while the social and religious isms which they were imbibing were positive evils, at least in a civil, if not a moral, point of view.

The acquirement and possession of property, obtaining a *bona fide* interest in the good government of the State, will serve as a sheet-anchor in the perplexities and dangers with which permanent universal negro suffrage will surround us. If the colored people become property-owners and tax-payers themselves they will be loth to follow the miserable carpet-baggers and penniless political spendthrifts into their ruinous attempts to subvert law and order, peace and prosperity, to the base purposes of their own impudent and selfish ambitions. One good citizen, pecuniarily interested in the welfare and sound government of the country is more likely to take counsel of the more intelligent citizens, equally or to a greater extent interested in the prosperity of the country, than to run after "strange gods" in the persons of unknown political jayhawks, whose only interest in the government is the amount of money they can draw from the treasury and whose continued residence depends upon their ability to keep in office.

We are not satisfied entirely as to the organization and purposes of the "Freedmen's Saving Banks." It seems to be as much a political as financial institution, but yet we are unprepared to condemn it altogether. We would much prefer to see the colored people of this city or State organize an institution for themselves, and bring to their aid the honesty and financial ability of gentlemen well known in this community and State. Such an organization would have the sympathy and support of our people, and would be conducted with the utmost safety and for the greatest benefit to its patrons.

It would also be free from another objection, to which we have heard the present organization is subjected. The money on deposit would not be loaned out at the North, but put in circulation here; thus enabling the industrious laborer, not only to secure the interest upon his deposits, but reap the advantage of its continued circulation. The prosperity and safety of all the Southern National Banks and private banking institutions, in the face of the frequent suspensions and failures at the North, is sufficient answer to any charge that safe investments and loans cannot be made here.

The "Freedmen's Saving Bank" in this city, is under the temporary charge of George M. Arnold, an intelligent colored man of trustworthy and reliable character, and so far as his control extends, there will be faithful and efficient management of the affairs of the bank. We trust his better judgment and honest convictions will confine his labors to the welfare of his race, rather than to continue to organize them in combinations hostile to their white friends, and as he well knows, against their real interests.

The Freedmen, however, will do well to read the circular of General MILES, and if not to follow his advice, at least to heed its admonitions. Let them give up all ideas of wealth and prosperity to be derived from their liberation and their newly acquired right to vote. Let them understand that their future weal depends upon their own good characters and honest industry. "Forty acres and a mule" did well enough to deceive the most ignorant into a support of the adventurers, but we opine all have found out by this time that property is not to be acquired by constant attendance upon the League meetings, or by voting "early and often" at the elections. The Southern negroes must not imagine, in the exclusive blessings which man has conferred upon them, that they are freed also from the malediction pronounced against the descendants of Ham, or that one or both relieves them from the divine curse upon the whole human family—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

The Bishop's Address.

In continuance and completion of the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention recently held in Tarboro', we publish the address of Bishop ATKINSON read upon that occasion, omitting merely the detailed statements of his regular visitations as being of little interest to the general reader.

It has been our purpose, in our desire to promote all interests in North Carolina, to report the proceedings of religious, as well as political, commercial and agricultural meetings, which we have thus far made good. Our reports of the proceedings of the different meetings here have been most highly appreciated, and in some instances adopted by the religious organs. We also gave a full report of the Baptist Convention held at Goldsboro', and quite a full report of the recent Episcopal Convention at Tarboro', an accident preventing the non-attendance of a special reporter. The entire absence of official organs with some denominations, and the necessarily limited circulation of all, makes this course not only proper, but necessary, with the secular press.

The South and the Democratic Party.

In a recent article we tried to impress upon our readers that the success of the National Democratic party and their accession to power would be followed by a removal of the illegal military and civil governments in the South and a speedy restoration of the Southern States to their proper position in the Union. We attempted to demonstrate this, not only by the platforms which had been adopted, but by the positive acts of the party in those States in which it had secured control. We find our opinions so fully endorsed by the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, the able editor of the Mobile *Register*, who has been in attendance for some time upon the meetings of the Democratic caucus in Washington, and in free and unrestricted intercourse with the leaders of the party throughout the North, that we produce his views in furtherance of the opinions presented by us upon that occasion :

"I have taken a good deal of pains to learn what are the sentiments of leading Democrats as to the action of the party, should it win the administration in the November contest, in reference to Federal policy towards the South. It was a question of the largest practical interest whether, should the Democracy come into power, it would leave the whites of the South to struggle as best they could out of the mire of radical reconstruction, or whether it would at once lift them out by the strong hand of Federal power. I got but one answer to the inquiry, and that is, the Democracy will be swift to sweep from the statute book the whole system of African reconstruction, as utterly null and void and of no effect, and at once to recognize the existing white constitutions of the Southern States, and re-admit the latter to their full equality in the Union. I must confess that I did not personally need such assurances, for when policy and good faith point to one course, the result is seldom doubtful. But some southern friends did deem them necessary. I think that before Congress adjourns the Democrats of that body will make a further declaration and pledge to this effect."

Is Ashley a Negro?

We have frequently heard the question asked whether the Reverend S. S. Ashley, recently elected Superintendent of Education in this State, did not have a "visible admixture" of negro blood? Of course we could not answer, nor can we now. His appearance and association gave at least some color to the inquiry. His name also appears among the colored citizens in the City Directory last year.

The New York *Observer*, in publishing the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Society of American Missions, at which we believe Ashley was present, and of which he has been for several years an agent, in complimenting the Superintendents of the Society in North and South Carolina for their valuable services, and upon the election of one as the Superintendent of Education, and of the other as Secretary of State in the States in which they were missionaries, speaks of them both as *colored men*. So at least in the "house of his friends" he is so designated. Is it really so?

University of Virginia.

We are under obligations to our young friend, PLATT D. WALKER, for a catalogue of the University of Virginia. We notice the atten dance of twenty eight young gentlemen from this State, among whom are LUKE H. MCCLAMMY, JOHN MCILHENNY, GEORGE G. THOMAS and PLATT D. WALKER, of this city and county ; L. W. CURRIE, of Moore; JOHN J. DUDLEY, of Newbern; FRANCIS DUFFY, of Onslow ; Z. T. FULMORE, of Robeson ; D. V. MAYO, W. T. MAYO and A. H. SMITH, of Halifax ; W. W. MILLER, of Duplin and L. H. SHORTRIDGE, of Richmond.

Four hundred and seventy-nine is the total number of students in attendance.

Bankruptcy.

Those desiring to take advantage of the Bankrupt Act had better do so at once as the time will expire on the first day of June next. After that time no person will be allowed to take the benefit of this act unless his property will pay half his debts. An additional reason is that it is not probable that Congress will extend the time.

HOME INVENTION AND INGENUITY.—Our venerable friend, Mr. John Nutt of this city, has recently returned from a visit to Washington, whither he has been on business connected with some useful and valuable inventions of his own, which he proposes soon placing before the public. He has applied for patents, causing the necessary caveats to be filed. One of his patents is an improvement on the refrigerators, water coolers, pitchers and all vessels for keeping water cool now in use. The difference between Mr. Nutt's patent and those now in use is simply in the material used in filling the cavity between the outer and inner surface. Instead of saw dust, charcoal, &c., he proposes to use rosin, inserted in a fluid state, which becomes when hard, solid and durable, and will last for many years if not thrown down and broken. Being a non-conductor of either heat or cold, the rosin furnishes superior advantages, and it is a matter of indifference whether the cooler is kept in the sun or shade. With the use of this material, Mr. Nutt has also invented an improvement in the packing of iron safes, inserting rosin as a filling, rendered hard and durable as rock by some fluid, instead of the Plaster of Paris now used.

Another invention of Mr. Nutt's, for which the necessary papers have been filed, and the value of which time and use will prove, is an improvement on the construction of the common copper stills for the distillation of turpentine, &c. The shape is materially improved. The bottom is conical, rising inward instead of being flat as the present stills are constructed. From the bottom the still is brought up with an inclination inward until it rises almost to a point at the mouth, where the cap is secured. As to the manner of setting it, as with the construction, we find it impossible to give an accurate description. The idea can best be demonstrated by drawings.

We trust that Mr. Nutt will succeed in introducing his inventions into common use. Their value must be appreciated and he will doubtless realize a handsome sum from his ingenuity. Our citizens and those interested should examine these inventions and satisfy themselves. Mr. Nutt is one whom all know and wish success.

OUR WARRENTON CORRESPONDENCE

WARRENTON, N. C., May 23, 1868.

Dear Journal :—A very pleasing episode has just occurred in the history of Warrenton, by the meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina. This delightful little town put on its most pleasant smile of welcome for the occasion, and tendered their lavish hospitalities to the delegation.

This meeting is considered the most important Medical Convention which has occurred in a great many years. The delegation was not very large, but embraced many of the most eminent medical gentlemen from all parts of the State. The interest exhibited by the members present, amounted almost to enthusiasm; every one seemed determined to do all in his power to give an impetus to the cause of advancement in science.

Dr. Geo. A. Foote, of Warrenton, one of the Vice Presidents, in a few graceful remarks, welcomed the Society, in behalf of the profession and of the citizens, to the hospitalities of their homes.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell presided over the deliberations of the meetings, in his usual energetic and spirited manner, and despatched a large amount of work in the few days allotted to it.

Professors William T. Howard and Otis F. Manson, from the Marlyland and Virginia Medical Colleges, showed their devotion to the progress of the profession, and their love of North Carolina, by attending the meeting and taking an active part in its deliberations.

Quite a large number of medical gentlemen, whose professional duties kept them from the meeting on this occasion, manifested their zeal by presenting reports to the Society.

The whole of the first session was taken up in the usual preliminary work of organization. The second day's session was one of absorbing interest. Professor Howard, by invitation, entertained the Society with some views of the new appliances in Medicine and Surgery, and a succinct account of the doctrinal views held by the leading Surgeons and Physicians of Baltimore. His style was peculiarly impressive and didactic—far above that of most of our best professors.

In the afternoon the regular oration was delivered by Dr. Wm. A. B. Norcom, of Edenton, in the Methodist Church, to a large audience. His subject was strictly medical and treated of "Internal Inflammation and Alimentation." The address was delivered in a clear and earnest manner, engaging the attention of his audience, and even those outside the profession. Dr. Norcom's address showed a great amount of research and a genuine and laudable enthusiasm. It has never been our pleasure before to hear a subject more thoroughly treated, or doctrines more clearly enunciated and ably sustained than in this case. The theories discussed can only interest medical men, and we forbear from any further notice.

A night session was held, and continued until a late hour, despatching the large amount of business before the house.

Dr. G. A. Foote entertained the Society with his report upon the diseases and topography of Warren county.

The whole of the next day was consumed in the reading of medical essays, many of which were of a very superior character. Among them may be mentioned the following :

"Post-Mortem Examination of cerebro-spinal meningitis," by Dr. N. J. Pittman, Tarborough.

"Surgical Cases," by Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

"Healing of gun-shot fracture of thigh by first intention," by Dr. E. Porter, Jacksonville.

"Surgical Cases," by Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem.

There were many other papers read of interest to all, many reports from Committees, and very much business of an important character transacted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Thos. E. Wilson, Warren ; Dr. C. T. Murphy, Duplin ; Dr. P. P. Pearce, Halifax ; Dr. — Locke, of Rowan.

Orator—Dr. R. H. Winborne, Chowan.

Secretary—Dr. Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington.

Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Jones, Tarboro'.

The meeting adjourned to meet in Salisbury, first Wednesday in May, 1869.

Dr. Satchwell, on retiring from the chair, delivered a most spirited and enthusiastic valedictory address, setting forth the duties and obligations of physicians to themselves and patients. It would be a work of supererogation to praise this effort, to any one familiar with the ability of the author.

The whole affair concluded with a grand ball, given at the Central Hotel, "Complimentary to the Medical Society of North Carolina," which passed off in the most pleasant manner. In fact, we feel assured that no one who was present on that occasion will ever cease to recollect with feelings of satisfaction the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Warrenton—and many will bear to their distant homes a most vivid impression of the beauties of the town, which scarcely fall short of the amiable characteristics of its inhabitants. For ourself, we promise long to keep in our memory a grateful recollection of the pleasure derived from our jaunt to this seat of refinement and elegance, and shall frequently, in the days to come, refer to our trip with its many agreeable incidents, as a charming oasis in the dreary monotony of our professional life. GELSEM.

The Wesleyan Methodists of South Australia, are going to build a College to cost $800,000.

A woman living in Decatur, Illinois, sold her blonde hair to a New York dealer last week for $35.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S ADDRESS.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY :—Meeting as we do, at a time of great agricultural and commercial depression and likewise of much anxiety because of the political condition of the country, and feeling as we all must the evil effects of our present circumstances, in weakening the energies and impairing the resources of the Church, we yet have cause for mutual congratulation in its general condition at home and abroad.

The number of the Clergy, in this Diocese, has indeed been diminished, during the past year because of the insufficiency of their maintenance, owing to the general impoverishment of the people, and in that way we have lost some of our most faithful and useful ministers. But, wherever the laborer has been enabled to work, the harvest seems to become increasingly abundant. It can not, I think, be doubted that the Church is becoming better understood and more highly appreciated throughout the Diocese. My confirmations, in the places where I have visited, are on the whole, larger than usual, and the number of young men applying for admission for Holy Orders is very much greater than at any other period during my Episcopate, or I believe of that of any one of my predecessors. On the 25th May, 1867, (during the sitting of the Convention) I consecrated St. John's Church, Wilmington.—Before the rising of the Convention, I confirmed in St. James' Church, Wilmington, 25 persons; and on the 26th May, in the same Church, I confirmed 2 others; and on 27th, in the same Church, another person; on 28th, I confirmed in private, a sick person, a member of St. John's Church, Wilmington, and on the same day another sick person of the Parish of St. James, of the same city.

Having been requested by the Convention to attend the Conference of the Bishops of the Anglican Convention to be held at Lambeth in September, it became necessary for me, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, to set out on my visitation of the Central and Western parts of my Diocese, in order to be able to comply with the request which I should have been most reluctant to refuse, and yet compliance with which would, on any other terms, have resulted in neglect of the flock more immediately committed to my charge. Accordingly, on the 30th of May, I set off from home, and on the 31st I read the service of the Church and preached at Gaston, in Northampton county.

The church building has been removed from the village to a site considered more convenient at two miles distant, and although the congregation has lost one of its most useful and efficient members, in the person of the late Edmond Wilkins, yet there seems to be full determination on their part to secure their regular religious services, which, in consequence of the mysterious and violent death of the Rev. Mr. Castleman, and the continued absence of the Rev. Mr. Lightbourne had been for a considerable time interrupted.

On the 2d of June I visited Emanuel Church, Warrenton, preached, confirmed 14 persons, one of whom was colored, and administered the Holy Communion. On the 30th and 31st, I preached at Henderson, confirmed 4 persons, and also administered the Communion. On the 5th I preached at Williamsborough, and baptized an infant.—On the 6th I preached twice at Oxford and confirmed 9 persons. On the 9th, in the morning I preached at Louisburg; in the afternoon, after a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, I confirmed 10 persons, 2 of whom were colored; and at night I preached to a colored congregation. On the 10th I preached at Kittrell's Springs, and confirmed 1 person. On the 12th I preached at Hillsborough and confirmed 8 persons. On the 13th at St. Mary's Church, Orange county, I preached and confirmed 5 persons.

On the 14th at the request of the faculty, I visited the School of the Messrs. Bingham, in the same county, and was very favorably impressed with the order, cheerfulness and apparent progress of the pupils. I preached to them and confirmed 6 of their number.

On the 15th and 16th at Salisbury I preached twice, Installed the Rev. Jno. Heeske Tillinghast as Rector of St. Luke's Church, confirmed 3 persons and administered the Holy Communion. On the 17th at Christ Church, Rowan county, I preached and confirmed 10 persons, 1 of them colored. On the 18th at St. James' Church, Iredell county, I preached and confirmed 5 persons, 1 of them colored. On the 19th at Statesville I preached in the Methodist Church, kindly offered me for that purpose, and confirmed 1 person. On the 21st at Gwin's Chapel, in Wilkes county, I preached, baptized 4 children and confirmed 4 persons.

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[The Bishop continues an account of his Spring Visitation.]

From this point (Rockingham county) I went on to Baltimore and thence to New Bork on my way to England.

Of the proceeding and results of the Lambeth Conference, so far as they were intended to be made public, you are already well informed. That meeting will, I believe, be hereafter considered as marking an era in christianity. It brought together, from all parts of the world, the representatives of that great and rapidly increasing communion on which, under God, the primitive and unadulterated Gospel of Christ seems mainly to rest for its preservation and diffusion.

The principles which they set forth in their pastoral letter and their resolutions, and in which they concurred with such remarkable unanimity, are those which can, and which *alone* can, effectually shield the Divine Truth from rash and ruinous unbelief on the one hand, and perhaps, scarcely less ruinous innovation and corruption on the other.

Amid considerable adversities of opinion, frankly expressed, and with dignified courtesy and great ability maintained, it was yet very encouraging to see how absolutely the "*One Faith*" was received by all. That Faith which has come down to us from the earliest ages of christianity, and is to be transmitted to the latest.

And the Catholic character of the church; its adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men was made strikingly manifest when one looked around him and saw in what mutually remote quarters of the earth, in what different states of intelligence and civilization, amid what varied races those men lived and labored, who met together for the first time in those ancient Halls at Lambeth to consult how they might best advance the Kingdom of Christ.

There were those present who were spending their strength and perilling their lives among the most degraded heathen tribes of Africa. Others from among the savages of Borneo. Others accustomed to the political turmoils of the Democracy of America; while others, again, sat in the front ranks of the Peers of England. Some were of world-wide reputation as Theologians. Some were eminent for historical research, and some distinguished for brilliant eloquence. But all were agreed in accepting for their own guidance and for the instruction of others, that doctrine of Christ which is plainly taught in Holy Scripture and believed by the early Church.

It may perhaps be permitted to one who had no personal claim to distinction to say so much of this renowned assembly.

The renewed opportunity which I enjoyed last year of estimating the condition and progress of the Church of England, deepened the assurance which I previously attained of its great and rapid advancement. The Clergy, in number, are nearly double what they were at the commencement of the century. They now in England and Wales are said to exceed 22,000. The churches have increased in similar proportion, and new buildings, often of great beauty and splendor, are continually rising up. The worship of the Church is conducted with more and more of solemnity, devotion, and impressiveness, and it is in these respects, I believe unequalled on earth. The Church seems to have an increasing strength of hold upon the people. An established or disestablished religion, as taught by it, will remain the religion of the English nation: blessing that people and going forth from them to bless the remotest nations upon earth.

I was strongly urged by two dear friends who had been my parishioners in Baltimore, to spend the winter with them in Italy, but I felt that my duty led elsewhere, and I returned to the United States about the 1st of December.

At the instance of the Freedmen's Commission, I preached on the subject of the religious education of the colored population at the South in several Churches in New York, Albany and Baltimore. Meeting the convocation of Northern New York in Albany, and addressing them on the same subject, on which Bishop Potter, who was present, likewise spoke with great force and deep sympathy with his Southern brethren.

In Baltimore I preached at the ordination of three young Ministers of Christ, and united with Bishop Whittingham in setting them apart for the ministry, of whom one, the Rev. Nelson Falls, has since come to labor among us.

About the 1st of January I reached home, and during the rest of the winter remained chiefly in Wilmington.

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[The Bishop then gives an account of his Fall visitations.]

Persons confirmed during the year are 395, of whom 321 are white and 74 colored. This number exceeds that of the confirmations of any other year of my Episcopate, while the places visited have been fewer than usual, owing to my absence in Europe, showing a more rapid growth in the Church. It is also to be observed that where the Parishes have been vacant, as at Goldsboro', Elizabeth City and Kinston, there have been few or no confirmations, showing that where there is no minister there is usually no progress.

I have administered the Sacrament of Baptism to twenty-four persons during the year, of these seventeen were white infants, three white adults, two colored infants, and two colored adults.

During the last year the Diocese has lost some of its most valuable Clergy. The Rev. Geo. M. Everhart has resigned the charge of Calvary Church Henderson county, and St. James' Church, Hendersonville, and been transferred to the Diocese of Kentucky; the Rev. Edwin Geer is at present residing in Virginia, although still Canonically within the Diocese; the Rev. Wm Hodges, D.D., has resigned the charge of Emmanuel Church, Warrenton, and has been transferred to the Diocese of Maryland; the Rev. Jos. W. Murphy was, during the year, transferred to the Diocese of Pennsylvania, but has recently been received again into this, and has accepted the charge of Christ Church Elizabeth City and entered upon his duties there; the Rev. Joseph J. Bidley has resigned the charge of St. Paul's Church, Louisburg, and has been transferred to the Diocese of Tennessee; the Rev. D. D. VanAntwerp has been transferred to the Diocese of Missouri.

There have been added to the Clergy, one by ordination, to-wit: Edward Wooten, who was admitted to the Order of Deacons on Sunday, May 19th, 1867, in St. James' Church, Wilmington.

The Rev. J. Brenton Smith, D. D., has been transferred to this Diocese from that of New Jersey, and has become principal of the Normal and Training Schools in Raleigh for the education of coloured teachers and the instruction of coloured ministers, and has also taken charge of the coloured congregation of St. Augustine, in the same city.

The Rev Milson Falls has been received by letters dismissory into this Diocese from that of Maryland, and has taken the Rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Halifax, in conjunction with that of "Saviour," in Jackson.

We have lost by death the Rev. Cyrus Waters, formerly Rector of the Church of St. Thomas, Windsor. He was, during the war, subjected to harsh imprisonment by an act of unscrupulous violence on the part of some of the subordinates in the Army of the United States; not that he had committed any offence but, as it was said, to deter others from offending. Soon as the facts were made known to Gen. Palmer, who at that time commanded at Newbern, he ordered the release of Mr. Waters, together with that of two friends and parishioners of his, who had been imprisoned in the same despotic manner; but the mischief had been done. The constitution of Mr Waters, naturally delicate, had been shattered by a cold contracted amid the discomforts of his prison, and consumption soon manifested itself, and he was compelled to resign his charge, where he was greatly beloved and very useful, and to return to his native State, Maryland. Here he lingered until a few months ago, when he entered into his rest.

The present number of Clergy in this Diocese is forty-nine ; of these, however, several have changed their cures during the past year.

The Rev. N. Collin Hughes has resigned the charge of Trinity Church, Beaufort county, and is at present without a Parish, but I strongly hope the Diocese will not be long deprived of his valuable services.

The Rev. Wm. C. Hunter has resigned the charge of St. Stephen's Church, Goldsborough, and has become the principal of a female school in Warrenton, performing also ministerial duties at Henderson and Gaston.

The Rev. Richard H. Jones, is performing some Missionary service in Edgecombe County.

The Rev. Mathias M. Marshall has resigned the charge of Christ Church Elizabeth City, and succeeded Dr. Hodges as Rector of Emanuel Church, Warrenton.

The Rev. Henry A. Skinner is Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, Wilmington, and Pastor of the Parochial School of that Church, in lieu of being Assistant Minister of Christ Church, Newbern.

The number of candidates for Holy Orders is considerably greater at present than ever before in the history of the Diocese; they are now fourteen, to wit: John Richard Joyner, F. Gregory Prout, Julian C. Hines, John Archibald Deal, Frank J. Murdoch, Henry N. Jasper, Jas. S. Pettigrew, James Augustus Weston, Benjamin P. Winfield, Nathaniel Harding, Edmond Joyner, Jas. S. Gray, Virginius Oliver Geo. and Charles Jared Curtis.

I feel bound to acknowledge in this public manner several very liberal donations made to me for the use of the more destitute Clergy in the Diocese. I have refrained from directly asking for contributions of that sort, except in two instances. A small sum was sent to Bishop Potter of New York, by an acquaintance in England, for any religious object he saw fit to appropriate it to, and I suggested to him that he and we need it in my own Diocese, to which, with his usual kindness of heart, he readily assented. In passing through Baltimore, by the permission of the Rector of Grace Church, I asked from the chancel contributions to be made by that congregation, on which I thought I had some claim as his first minister, for the relief of some of the suffering Clergy of my Diocese, and they sent me in response to the application $300 ; but various sums have come to me unsolicited. A lady whose birth place and home are in North Carolina, but who is temporarily in Baltimore, sent me $250 for the same purpose. The congregation of Dr Doane, in Albany, paced at my disposal a box of clothing and $75.

A committee of gentlemen in New York, of which Bishop Potter is chairman, raised for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the Southern Clergy, has quite recently sent me the sum of $500 for the wants of those of my own Diocese, and the same committee has also sent me a box of clothing, not yet received, but which I am daily expecting. A box has also been sent me by the good ladies of Cooperstown, N. Y., repeating a donation made last year, and another has been sent to a Clergyman named by me, from some of the ladies of Hatford, Conn. Some smaller amounts have also been given by persons who, I believe, wish their names to be withheld.

I am glad to be able to state that, since the last meeting of the Convention a Normal school for the education of colored teachers, and a Training School for the instruction of colored ministers have been established in the city of Raleigh under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., and that there is every ground to hope for their success, and, consequently, for great benefit to the colored people of the State and directly to its entire population.

Not to dwell too long on subjects which I have repeatedly discussed in my Annual addresses, it is evident that but three results are possible in regard to the colored people. They must receive right religious instruction, they must receive wrong religious instruction, or they must receive no religious instruction. The first we can give them. The second they will have if we do not give them the first ; but even imperfect and erroneous religious instruction would be better than none at all. The greatest calamity that could well occur to our country would be to have a body of barbarians and heathens settled among us, with considerable control over our judicial and legislative systems. Next to that in evil would be to have them taught a defective and erroneous religion. The only preventive is to teach them true religion, and it is quite clear that this can only be done by teaching some of themselves who shall teach others. If any man supposed that a sufficient body of white teachers and clergymen can be procured for the wants of the colored people of the South, I can only pity his want of

STATE NEWS.

A DARING PIECE OF INCENDIARYISM.—On the night of the 15th inst., the tobacco barn of Col. S. S. Royster, of this county, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. It contained the entire crop of Col. R., with the larger portion of Mr. W. Royster's. Twenty-three negroes were interested in it. There were also in it two wheat Reapers.

Two negro women, Natty and Jane Bullock, have been arrested and bound over to our next Superior Court, in the sum of $500 each, good substantial evidence being had of their guilt. Others are supposed to be implicated.

The loss sustained by this fire will reach $6,000, and we fear will prove quite embarrassing to Col. R. We hope the guilty parties may be caught, and they ought to be hung. Such punishment as this is the only way to stop the wholesale arson and larceny that is now rampant over the land. Nothing is safe from the hands of the rogue and incendiary. If the law does not sufficiently punish as to prevent it, it will soon become incumbent upon the people to take the law in their own hands, and deal with all cases as they may deserve. Something must be done to put a stop to it.

Henderson *Index.*

MORE ROBBERIES.—Hardly a morning comes that does not disclose some fresh case of robbery on the preceding night.—It does seem to us strange that all of these aggrant outrages should escape the notice of the police; or the police may be a small one, and if so, should be promptly increased in view of these repeated depredations.

On Thursday night the premises of R. T. Ferrell, Esq., were invaded, both his smokehouse and pantry entered, and a considerable amount of provisions, a lot of valuable crockery, some harness, &c., abstracted.

On the same night a number of fowls were stolen from the house of S. D. Harrison, Esq., grocer, on Fayetteville street.

Several robberies on the premises of the Rev. C. Smith, (the old Rayner house), have been committed of late.

It is very evident that we have a serious state of demoralization in our midst, and the most effective measures should be adopted for its preservation.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.—We learn that our young townsman, Mr. J. P. Dortch, made another shipment of some six or seven hundred quarts of fine strawberries to New York this morning. Mr. D. has shipped in all about ten or eleven hundred quarts of that delicious fruit, and we hope his enterprise has proved successful and profitable.

We also learn that our young friend, Mr. John Collier, son of Geo. W. Collier, Esq., has shipped some forty or fifty barrels of green peas to New York this season, which he sold at the round sum of $10 per barrel.

Young men—go and do likewise.

Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

PERSONAL.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Republican Banner, of the 16th inst., has the following complimentary notice of General V. R. Cox:

"We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from General W. R. Cox, of Raleigh, North Carolina, formerly of this county, who is spending a few days with his relatives in this portion of Tennessee. He has been chosen by the people of his district as one of the delegates to the National Democratic Convention. They could not have elected an abler or more discreet representative."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HON. JOHN A. GILMER.—The citizens of Greensboro' assembled in public meeting to express their sense of the great loss the community had sustained in the death of the Hon. John A. Gilmer. All the places of business in the town were closed, while the funeral ceremonies were progressing. The members of the Guilford Bar met on the 19th, and adopted suitable resolutions of respect for the memory of the lamented deceased.

CALL ACCEPTED.—We are pleased to inform our readers that the Rev. George W. Dickney, of New Orleans, has accepted the call recently extended him by the Vestry of St. Stephen's Church, and will enter upon his duties early in June.

Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

COMMENDABLE.—We publish, with pleasure, the following letter from a gentleman in New York, a native of this city. The letter was addressed to Mr. W. H. Jones:

NEW YORK, May 7, 1868.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find bill of lading for eight pieces of Blue Flag Stone, three feet and five feet destined to cover the remains of Confederate soldiers, who fell near Newbern while bravely battling in its defence.

Please present the same to the "Ladies Memorial Association" of Newbern, as a slight evidence of the interest I shall always feel in the place of my nativity,

Wishing them every success in the laudable work they are engaged in,

I am, very respectfully,

J. A. CHARLOTTE.

Newbern *Journal of Com.*

NEGRO MURDERED.—A negro named Henry Alfred was killed on yesterday afternoon by another negro named Wiley Whitley, by a blow dealt him on the head with a hoe. The affair occurred on the farm of a Mr. Pearson, within some eight or ten miles of Goldsboro'. Whitley made his escape and up to the present writing has eluded capture.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes, 26th.*

ASSAULT.—We learn that on last Saturday evening, a colored soldier went into the store of Mr. H. S. Hazell, and stole about a pound or more of navy tobacco, whereupon he was pursued by Mr. Wm. Stafford (Mr. Hazell's clerk) who was about to capture his victim, when another soldier (no doubt an associate) made an assault upon Mr. Stafford, which enabled the guilty scoundrel to make good his escape. Mr. S. was only slightly hurt.

It is due to the officers commanding our Post, to say that everything is done by those gentlemen to bring such lawlessness to a close, and the guilty parties to justice.

Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

ANOTHER ASSAULT.—We learn that on last Saturday evening a couple of drunken colored soldiers entered the store of Mr. W. R. Barringer, on market street, and demanded liquor. Mr. B. informed them that they could not get any of him; when they assaulted the proprietor, who, however, cleared his house and succeeded in closing his doors. Mr. B. made complaints to Col. C. C. Compton, the ever vigilant commander of this garrison, who at once ordered a guard to search for the intruders. We have since learned that they succeeded in arresting the parties, and we are satisfied that severe punishment will be dealt to them.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

CHILD MURDER—HORRIBLE CASE.—On Friday morning last, a jury of inquest was held in this place over the body of a dead child, found on that day, on what is known as the Ruscoe lot, below the Masonic Hall From the evidence before the jury, the following facts were elicited: That a negro woman named Margaret Cash, living in one of the small rooms west of Masonic Hall, sometime during the Friday night or Saturday morning before the child was found, had given birth to a child; that it had been delivered in the stable and that with, perhaps, assistance the mother had killed the child in the stable and covered it up with some loose manure and litter, from which place it had been dragged by a dog, who, after eating the body, attempted to remove the remainder to a distance; that in crossing the field with it in his mouth, he was discovered by a negro woman, who caused him to drop it.

The body, from what was left of it (one arm and the entrails gone), showed that the child had reached full maturity, that it had been strangled (a strong string being tightly tied around the neck), and that its skull had been crushed—literally beaten into a jelly. Near the place from where the dog had dragged the body, marks were found on a sill of the stable, indicating that the child had been taken by the feet and struck at least one violent blow, which crushed the skull, and which of itself was sufficient to kill it.

On Monday morning of this week, Margaret had an examination before justices H. A. Crawford and Jno. Coppedge (her condition not admitting of a trial before), and, in view of the evidence, the magistrates deemed it their duty to commit her to jail to await trial at the next term of our Superior Court.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

MILL BURNED.—A mill, running two sets of stones, one flour and the other grist, in fine condition, situated on Lane's Creek, in Union county, about four miles from White's Store, on the road to Monroe, was fired on Sunday night week, (the 10th instant,) and consumed with nearly all its contents—some three or four thousand pounds of flour and several lots of wheat and corn, belonging to persons in the neighborhood. Three negroes, Ned White and his two sons, Martin and Isham, have been arrested and committed to Union jail at Monroe, the two last charged with being the incendiaries, and the father to being an accessory. It seems that after the mill was burned a lot of flour was found in the neighborhood in the bushes, and the parties finding it kept watch to see who came after it. The night after the fire the boys came with several mules and horses, taken without permission from some of the citizens in the neighborhood, and began to remove the flour, when the party in hiding sprung upon them. They ran, and refusing a summons to halt, they were fired upon, and one of them wounded and brought down, and soon after the other was captured. They claim that their father was not a party to the burning of the mill—that he knew nothing of the fire until the mill was destroyed, but that he consented to receive and hide the flour they had taken from it. They charge that they were instigated by a white man to do the deed, not to rob, but to fire the mill, and that they removed the flour after it was fired, thinking it a pity so much flour should be destroyed.—Wadesboro' *Argus.*

Freedmen's Saving Bank.

BUREAU OF R., F AND A. L.,
HQ'S ASST. COM. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C., May 18th, 1868.

Circular No. 4.

The Assistant Commissioner is desirous of drawing the attention of the colored people of this State to the importance and benefit of the "Freedmen's Saving Bank," branches of which are already in operation in Raleigh, New Berne and Wilmington, and in a few days others will be established in Charlotte and Salisbury. This institution was incorporated under an act of Congress—for the special benefit of those whose earnings will allow them to lay aside small sums of money; providing a depository perfectly safe, and at the same time accumulating interest. "A penny saved is a penny earned," was the maxim of a wise and great man and one worthy of being followed.

These Banks will receive monies in small or large amounts, and at the end of every six months interest is added to the principal; and thus every deposit earns something, and by this system of compounding interest the original amount doubles itself every few years.

The colored people of this community are to all intents and purposes free and independent, but in some respects they are still in bondage or dependent upon others. So long as they are houseless, without shelter for their families, and without proper apparel and food, so long will their condition be one of extreme want and dependence—and the present condition of those who are slaves to habits of idleness, prodigality or intemperance, is far worse than their former bondage. A full appreciation of the liberty, advantages of citizenship and opportunities for education granted the race has been manifested, and the benefits arising therefrom fully realized. *Now* is the time to lay the foundation of future wealth, prosperity and happiness.

Everything has been done for you that was possible; you must now carve out your own fortunes. Your future career and success in life must be determined by your own actions. There are but two paths before you: in one you will find idleness, prodigality, vice, crime, slavery—either morally or physically—the other presents industry, economy, sobriety, prosperity and happiness. One great and important lesson for you to learn is the value and power of money.

The wealthiest men of our land were, a few years since, among the poorest boys of the country. They acquired wealth and independence by industry, honesty and economy. To save the *first* ten, the *first* hundred, or the *first* thousand dollars is the almost insuperable difficulty one experiences in the task of economy. But the *first ten* dollars *saved*, to save the hundred and thousand becomes easier and accumulating money, instead of being a task, gradually, but surely, grows to be a satisfaction and pleasure. Unless the commencement is made, and the foundation laid, you will remain in poverty and want. Let every cent now wasted in purchasing tobacco, liquors, jewelry or fancy clothing, be saved, placed in the Saving's Bank, and when enough has been accumulated buy a homestead, and thus place yourselves in circumstances both comfortable and independent.

Bear in mind that every dollar deposited is earning interest every day; and while sickness or other causes suspend daily employment the little sum in the Bank grows larger every hour.

The particular attention of all colored people is called to this opportunity afforded by the Government for their benefit.—Soldiers especially should take advantage of this offer, and thus provide for future interests, by depositing each pay-day a portion of their monthly pay, thereby providing something to aid them when their term of service expires.

Let the children be taught to lay aside every penny they get, and when it amounts to ten cents put it in the Saving's Bank, and when they arrive at the age of twenty-one they will have sufficient funds to materially aid them in business pursuits.

It is not only a matter of economy, but a wise policy, to provide against contingencies common to all men, such as sickness, misfortune and their attendants.—Put every cent you can spare into the Bank, and coming years will show the wisdom of such a course.

NELSON A. MILES,
Bvt. Maj. Genl. U. S. A.,
Assistant Commissioner.

An ambitious mechanic in New York displays as a sign "The First National Carpenter Shop."

The Platform of the Radical Party.

The National Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

First.—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption in the majority of the States lately in rebellion of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of those States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second.—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third.—We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth.—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth.—The national debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.

Sixth.—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh.—The government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth.—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizens; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five senators.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that because a man is once a subject he is always so must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth.—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of their country; the bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh.—Foreign emigration, which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth.—This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

After the Regular platform had been adopted, the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which the men who have served in the rebellion—but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights—are received back into the commission of loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualification and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the Immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil."

From the Greensboro' (Geo.) Herald.

Address of the White People of Greene Co., Georgia, to the Colored People of the same County.

We white people wish to say a few things to you black people who were our former slaves. We wish to say that we are still your friends. We do not wish to injure you. On the contrary, we are anxious to see you prosperous and happy. It is our interest to be friendly with you, for we expect to live with you always. It is to your interest to be friendly with us for the same reason. You will always live with us. You cannot get away from us, and we cannot get away from you. We form but one community. We are like one family. Now you know a house divided against itself cannot stand. The Bible teaches us this. So if we wish to live in peace we must be friends. That is what we desire.

We wish now to caution you against a great danger. Strangers from the North have come among us, and have endeavored to get you all together into a black man's party. Without saying whether their motives are good or bad, we wish to say to you that if you allow yourselves to be formed into a black man's party, you will force us to form ourselves into a white man's party. So right at the beginning you see our house is divided against itself. Do you not see that if the black man is opposed to the white man it follows from this that the white man is opposed to the black man? So we shall be opposed to each other. Now, no good can come from this. It will bring nothing but harm to white and black, but the greatest harm will be to you. These Northern adventurers who come out here pretend that they are your friends. Perhaps some of them are, but they deceive you when they tell you that the Northern people are going to do anything for you, except so far as they can use you as tools for their own purposes.

If the Northern people love the blacks so much, why don't they do something for them at home? Don't you know that only a few months ago it was proposed in Ohio to let the negroes vote, and that the white people there voted it down by forty or fifty thousand majority? Why did they do it? It was because they hated the black people. There are comparatively few black people in Ohio, and it would make no difference whether they vote or not. There is no reason why the black people in Ohio should not vote, except that the white people there hate them. So if those people want you to vote, it is not because they love you; it is only because they think they can make something out of you. You had better have nothing to do with these Yankee adventurers. The advice they give you is bad advice.

Now listen to another thing. Less than a week ago, it was proposed in the Senate of Pennsylvania to let the black people vote. The members of that Senate are nearly all republicans—the very men that are pretending to be your friends. Well, what did they do?

Why, almost the whole of them refused to give the black man any showing. That shows how friendly they are. That shows the cloven foot. You had better let them alone. Do you know why they want you to vote? It is not because they love you. You see that by the way they do at home. It is not because they think you are qualified to vote; because they know you are not qualified, and you know yourselves that you are not qualified to vote, and do not know what you are voting for. You hardly know what voting means. Why then, do they want you to vote? It is only because they think they can control your votes so as to keep themselves in office in order that they may steal. Do you know that they have been stealing your money already? They stole two cents and a half on every pound of cotton you made last year. Now remember who did this stealing. It was not the Southern people. It was not your old masters. It was the Yankees. These very men who come out here and pretend to be such great friends with you, although they never saw you before, will pat you on the back with one hand and steal from you with the other.

Now, we don't want you to go with these people. We want you to come with us.—If you come with us, then we who live together can all be friendly together, and we can make the Yankees stop their stealing. But if you go with them you make trouble here at home among ourselves. You divide the house against itself. You get up a black man's party here in Georgia, and of course we shall have a white man's party. Now, are you willing for this? Do you think you are prepared to struggle with the white people? You must recollect that when it comes to the final struggle, you will have not only the Southern people to contend with, but all the white people, both North and South.

Now, we, your old masters, do not wish for anything of this kind. We pray God that it may never happen. We remember how faithful you were when you were slaves. We remember how you stood up to us during the war. We remember you as members of our families. We were boys together, we were raised together.—We have not forgotten our old friendships. We do not wish to break them.

We hope that no impertinent Yankee will come in between us and break our friendship, and set us against each other. These Yankees have told you that we wish to put you back into slavery again. They are miserable liars. We have no desire to make slaves of you again. We never made slaves of you in the first place. It was the Yankees who did it. They will not dare to deny it. It was Yankee money that brought you from Africa. You came in Yankee ships, manned by Yankee sailors. They forced you on us as slaves when we did not want you. And now these same Yankees come here with a lie in their mouth and pretend to be your great friends. If the money which they got for you, together with the interest on it, were divided out among you, it would give to every one of you a farm and a fortune. When they tell you that we wish to put you back into slavery, ask them who made slaves of you in the first place, and they will turn almost as black in the face as you are.

No, we do not wish to make slaves of you again. Now that you are free, we want you to stay free. The time never will come when we shall wish to enslave you. We would not do it if we could, and we could not if we would.

We know that we are the stronger party, and we can afford to be magnanimous.—We offer to you the right hand of friendship. We do not think you are qualified to vote. We know you are not qualified, and so do you know it. Still, at present, you have the right to do it. We acknowledge that right. If you choose to vote with these few Yankees who are trying to make use of you for their own purposes you can do so. But you may depend upon it no good will come of it. It will set you against your former masters, and it will set them against you. You had best keep out of that quarrel. We wish to keep out of it. We wish to live in peace. We wish to be like one family. Your interest is our interest, and our interest is your interest. Let us all stand together.

We invite you to co-operate with us. It will be for your benefit and ours too. When voting time comes you had best go to your old master and get him to give you a ticket, that is a little piece of paper, and he will tell you what to do with it. You had best get your old master to go to the voting places with you. For if one of these stealing Yankees gets hold of your ticket, he will take it away from you and give you another in place of it, which will not do so well. We should be glad to tell you all about this, and the reasons for it, but cannot do so in this address. Your old masters will no doubt take pleasure in explaining it to you.

Now, it is getting time to stop. But we must say once more, that it will be impossible for the white people and black people in Georgia to get along together, if they are voting in a body against each other. We hope that you will remember this, and that is all we have to say, except this one word—that we are in all sincerity and truth your friends, and desire to remain so forever, and if we have any trouble, it will start with you and the Yankees, not with us.

H. H. TUCKER, Chairman.
THOMAS STOCKS,
DAN. B. STANFOD,
GEO. C. DAVIS,
W. G. WOODFIN,
Committee.

The Government to be Subverted.

If the Radicals succeed in getting possession, even for a month, of all the departments of the Government, the country, North and South, will be *driven to civil strife and bloodshed*—the very forms prescribed by the Constitution will be ignored, an aristocracy founded, and confiscation of the property of political opponents made the basis of establishing a moneyed and military despotism.

In this view I firmly believe that the eventual dismissal of Mr. Johnson will be effected. It is an absolute party necessity. No sensible man in the Radical ranks entertains the notion that their electoral ticket can command a constitutional majority. The present House *is relied upon to proclaim Grant President without regard to the popular vote.—X., in Baltimore Gazette.*

[This correspondent's extravagant predictions have so often come true that they are not to be treated too lightly.]

CELEBRATION.—The Lodge of Odd Fellows of this city celebrated the 20th of May by procession, speeches and dinner, in which the Masonic Lodges and Firemen joined. The display on the streets was very handsome, and we learn that everything passed off pleasantly.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

DESTITUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Nos. 61 and 62 South Street, New York, May 25, 1868.—*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*—In response to the appeal made through your columns on Friday, in behalf of the destitute and starving in Onslow, Jones and Carteret counties, North Carolina, we would acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

J. B. Dickinson	$ 25
L. B.	5
Cash	25
Mrs. Drake Mills	20
Robert J. Livingston	25
Alden Sampson	10
Don A. Cushman	25
Henry S. Hallett	25
W.	2
Cash	1
Total	$163

We would further add that we have received by telegraph from our friends in Newbern, confirmation of the statement of Captain DeWitt, and that we will receive and forward to Newbern by our steamers, contributions of corn, flour and provisions sent to our care, free of charge. Any funds sent to us will be invested in the same manner.

Respectfully,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE PRESIDENT ACQUITTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26—Noon.

HOUSE.—The Wooley affair was filibustered up to the hour for Court.

In the Impeachment Court a motion to adjourn to June 23d was lost.

The Court then proceeded to vote on the articles, which were defeated by the same vote as that taken on the 11th inst.

The following is the result of the vote on the second and third articles of impeachment:

Second Article.—Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19.
Third Article.—Guilty, 35; not guilty 19.
The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27—Noon.

Mr. Stanton vacated the war office yesterday.

Parties complying with the amnesty proclamation of September, were registered yesterday.—This accession adds considerable to the white vote.

HOUSE.—The Senate was engaged in an unimportant routine of business.

The efficacy of the *habeas corpus* in Mr. Wooley's case is doubted. The opinion being that the House of Representatives is too high to be disturbed in its deliberations by this writ.

Arrest of a Prize Fighter.

CINCINNATI, May 27—Noon.

McCool is in custody at Laurenburg, Indiana. The fight has been postponed.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 27—P. M.

SENATE.—A bill incorporating the National Insurance Company was passed.

A resolution accepting Forney's resignation went over under the rules.

Secretary Seward asked for the documents and correspondence regarding the Alabama claims.

Mr. Ross made a personal explanation regarding the bribery reports.

Mr. Davis' resolution, amended by Mr. Ross, to make a committee of five instead of three to investigate the corruption reports, passed.

The Arkansas admission bill was discussed to adjournment. In the discussion on minor details no Republican opposed her admission under the constitution.

HOUSE.—The Post Roads Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of a general law forbidding the building of bridges across navigable streams of less than five hundred feet span.

The Commerce Committee reported the river and harbor appropriation, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill amending the laws for the collection of fines, penalties and forfeitures in customs was passed.

The tax bill was introduced as heretofore printed. Mr. Schenck said that there were several amendments which would be offered, most of them verbal.

The Indian appropriations were discussed to adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The keys of the War Department are still with General Townsend. Half the guards have been removed.

Mr. Woolley was before the Corruption committee to-day, but was recommitted.

It is stated that Grant favors Schofields's confirmation.

In Executive session the Senate referred Schofield's nomination to the committee.

There are numerous rumors of Cabinet resignations, but nothing reliable.

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, May 27—P M.

There was great enthusiasm manifested by all classes of people here on the reception of the final defeat of the impeachment scheme. The Republican office, Metropolitan Companies' house and a large number of public buildings and private residences were illuminated in honor of the overthrow of impeachment. Fire works will be displayed, and a number of serenades will take place to-night.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27—P M.

The Picayune is out in an editorial advocating the issue of a general amnesty proclamation by President Johnson, and says now is the time. Until the ban of political vassalage is removed from the thousands of her best citizens, proscribed by the exemptions in the amnesty proclamations, there can be no political reconstruction, nor no restoration of the peace, good will, civil order and material prosperity of society, or to the success and perpetuation of the republic.

General Buchanan yesterday appointed another of the lately elected assistant Aldermen to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation. Four of these elected now have seats.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 27—6 P. M.

Governments closed strong. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 111½. Tennessee Sixes, 70½; North Carolina Sixes 68½. Gold 139⅜ Sterling Exchange quiet and firm at 110½. Border State bonds advanced ⅓@2 ₱ cent. Old Virginia's advanced 4 ₱ cent., closing at 59@60; call loans 4@5 ₱ cent. premium.

Cotton less active—sales of 500 bales at 30 cts Flour dull and 10@20 cents lower. Wheat heavy and 3@5 cents lower. Corn heavy and 1@2 cents lower—mixed Southern $1 18. Mess Pork $28 48; old $27 75. Lard lower at 18¼@19¼ cents Sugar active—Porto Rico 12@13 cents; Muscovado 11½@12½ cents. Other groceries quiet. Spirits Turpentine 50½@51 cents. Rosin $3 10@$7. Wool heavy—Texas 29@33 cents. Freight on cotton unchanged. Grain declined.

Motley has received from the Harpers, it is said, $100,000 as his share of profits from the sale of his works.

A man named Smith is reported to have been tarred and feathered in Demopolis for marrying a negro woman.

It is said that John Quincey Adams, Jr., will again run for Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket.

New Orleans possesses seventy miles of street railroad.

A Specimen Piece of Forneyism.

The expression "to Forneyize"—something worse than lying—will be understood by reading the following: On Saturday, the 16th inst., the editor of the Savannah Republican received a telegram from J. W. Forney, Jr., managing editor of the Philadelphia Press, requesting him to telegraph the feeling of the people of Savannah on the reception of the impeachment news.—Below is a verbatem copy of the answer as written by the editor of the Republican, and by its side is shown how it appeared after going through Forney's "lying machine."

OFFICE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SAVANNAH, GA., May 17, 1868.—*To Philadelphia Press:* The telegrams announcing probable acquittal of President received with joy by Conservatives, Radical office holders and seekers disgusted and alarmed at the news. Intense anxiety prevails among all classes to hear final decision, while it is generally conceded by both parties President will be acquitted. The patriotic and unselfish course of Fessenden, Grimes and other Republican Senators has had most salutary effect upon minds of the ultra Southern people, and will prove beneficial to our whole country.

(Signed) JOHN E. HAYES.

SAVANNAH, GA.

[Special Telegraph to the Philadelphia Press.]

SAVANNAH, GA., May 17.—The news announcing the probable acquittal of Andrew Johnson was received here with joy by the rebels. The Union men are cast down and alarmed; they fear the result. The so-called Conservatives of this city are more outspoken than ever, and we can look for an early expression of their views and feelings, in a manner peculiar to the ultra Southerner.—From all parts of the State comes word of the rejoicings of the ex-rebel soldiers. The perfidy of the Republican senators will cause many Northern men in Georgia to return home. To stay here has long been scarcely possible. Now no Unionists will be allowed to remain. Intense excitement prevails everywhere to hear the final decision, but is generally conceded by both parties that the cause of Jeff. Davis has his time been triumphant.

A Hopeful Sign.

A gentleman who is connected with the Banking and Currency Bureau returned here Saturday from a business trip in the West, and reports the Republican party badly divided. In Cincinnati he found all the leading Republicans indignant at the assaults which had been made on Chief Justice Chase, and many of them openly declared their purpose to sustain the Conservative ticket regardless of who might be the nominee in the New York Convention. They said they agreed fully with the Chief Justice that the time had come for all lovers of constitutional liberty to band together against the Jacobins.

Wash. Letter to Balt. *Gazette.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Bill Smith, a negro, stopped a wagon, belonging to Col. W. C. Smith, in charge of a small white boy, on Monday last, below Lilesville, and took therefrom a bag of meal and a piece of bacon. Bill was brought to this town and committed for his appearance to court—his father being surety. This looks almost like giving Bill license to steal.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	33 @	37	
BEEF CATTLE, ₱ 100 lbs.	9 00 @	11 00	
BRICKS, ₱ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each		2 60 @	3 00
2nd hand	2 50 @	3 00	
New	3 00 @	3 75	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	22 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	38 @	40	
Laguayra	27 @	28	
Rio	21 @	25	
St. Domingo	28 @	30	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	26 @	28	
Strict Mid'g	@	29	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	22 @	24	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	12	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 45 @	1 50	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	15 @	18	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 90 @	2 00	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	20 00 @	22 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe,	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross,	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	9 50 @	10 00	
Fine	9 00 @	9 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	13 00 @	13 50	
Superfine	12 00 @	12 50	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	90 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 30 @	1 35	
Oats	95 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	2 00	
Rice, rough	2 50 @	2 75	
Carolina	11½ @	12½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	12½ @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 20 @	1 30	
Northern	0 90 @	1 00	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
HOOPS, ₱ ton	135 00 @	140 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 40 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
BEEF CATTLE, From store	0 00 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon, Cuba, hhds	00 @	50	
do bbls	52½ @	55	
Sugar house	44 @	45	
do bbls	45 @	47½	
Syrup, bbls	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
New Virgin	3 75 @	4 00	
Yellow dip	3 00 @	3 25	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	3 00	
Tar, in ords	3 10 @	3 20	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	5 00 @	7 00	
do No. 1	3 50 @	4 50	
do No. 2	2 40 @	2 50	
do No. 3	2 30 @	2 35	
spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @	5	
NAILS, ₱ lb., Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	45 @	50	
PEA NUTS, ₱ bushel	2 50 @	2 70	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 50	
Irish, ₱ bbl	5 00 @	5 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon. Hams	00 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	17 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon. Hams	20 @	22½	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	17	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	21	
do North'n	17 @	20	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	35	
do North'n	45 @	50	
Cheese	15 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl. City Mess	31 00 @	32 00	
Thin	28 00 @	29 00	
Prime	27 00 @	28 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	0 00	
from store	2 20 @	2 25	
American	2 00 @	2 10	
SUGAR, ₱ lb., Cuba	15 @	16	
Porto Rico	13 @	15	
C	15½ @	16½	
B	16½ @	17	
A	00 @	17½	
Crushed	00 @	18	
SOAP, ₱ lb. Northern	7 @	11	
Wilmington, Ext. Family	10 @	11	
Family	00 @	10	
Chemical	9½ @	10	
Pale	7½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	4 00 @	5 00	
Common	2 50 @	3 00	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @	00 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	25 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	00

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

The Tax List and the Ballot-Box.

There is nothing which tells more plainly of the recklessness, not to say lawlessness, of the present political condition of the South, than the startling figures which sum up the amount of property owned by the masses, white and black, who are placed in control of the welfare of these States, and especially of those who have been placed in official positions. We published, not long since, the amount of taxes paid by the members of the late so-called Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, and the whole amount did not reach one thousand dollars, half of which was paid by one Conservative, and two-thirds of the balance by three others of that body. We venture the assertion that a similar investigation will demonstrate that we were not much better off in this respect. We hope to see the figures published at an early day.

As for the New Hanover delegates, Abbott, Galloway and Ashley, neither of them have *ever listed or paid one cent of State or county taxes*, NOT EVEN A POLL TAX, in this county. The same is true of Estes and Price, who, with Abbott and Galloway, have been returned to the Legislature. To this list we will also add Mann and Schenck, who have been elected to lucrative and important county offices. Here we have the entire Convention and Legislative representatives, and an important portion of the Executive officers elect of this county, who have never contributed one cent for its expenses, and while they swore in August last that they had been citizens of the State for one year at least, and have, since that time, if not previously, voted, certainly once, possibly twice, have never yet paid a poll tax in North Carolina. Can such men truly represent the people of this county? Can a country prosper under such rulers? Is it right, is it just, that the entire property of the State shall be taxed by such characters? Can such a government last? Ought it to continue?

We are soon to have a municipal election in this city. A Mayor and Board of Aldermen are to be selected to take charge of three millions two hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, according to its assessed value. The whites, who own more than thirty-nine fortieths of this entire property, are in a minority of upwards of seven hundred, while the property held by the few white Radicals of this city, who own and control this majority vote, is but double that represented by the negroes. The assessed value of property in Wilmington, in round numbers, is three million two hundred thousand dollars, of which negroes own seventy-two thousand, and white Radicals, giving them every doubtful name, less than one hundred and fifty thousand, leaving in the hands of the minority about three millions.

This property and the business it promotes gives employment to more than three thousand registered voters, to which we may add the disfranchised, making a total of, say thirty-five hundred. Of these, more than two thousand are negroes, ninety-five one-hundredths of whom own no property. Of the one hundred, or one hundred and fifty white Radicals, fifteen or twenty represent real estate.

The legislation which has given the carpet-baggers possession of New Hanover and of the State, through the votes of the negroes, will soon place the property of this city under charge of men who have no sympathy and but little interest with our people. And we are to have the care of three million of dollars of property; the levying and collection of taxes; the employment and paying of the police; the police and sanitary measures, and all the internal regulations for the administration of the city government placed under the control and in the hands of men forced upon our property-owners, against their nearly unanimous protest, by the blacks of our city, who are employed and sustained almost entirely by the very men whose welfare they have so little at heart, and whose interests they are attempting to sacrifice.

These are sad facts, but none the less true for that, and should receive the consideration of our citizens. We have never made warfare upon our colored people; have not abused them as a class for the very natural but no less unwise and destructive course which they have been persuaded was for their interest. We have confined ourselves to individual and particular instances of bad conduct. We have deplored the fact that they were being used for our detriment and their own ruin, and often predicted that the time would come when their folly and wickedness would make it imperatively necessary for the whites to protect themselves against their action by the only peaceful means left to them. And we submit that if the negroes of this city are to be voted by the few whites who have heretofore controlled their action for their individual promotion and welfare, and to the detriment of those who employ them, and whose property and business they are injuring, then property and business must combine for their own protection. By concert of action, before the time when it will be necessary for our citizens again to elect municipal officers, the election can be controlled in the interest of the property and business of the city, by employes who will sympathize cordially with their employers. These are practical suggestions, and the continuance of the present policy will soon demonstrate their urgent necessity. We place these figures and facts in the hands of our citizens for their information and future use.

The Carpet-Baggers.

As vermin once filled the land of Egypt, so do the carpet-baggers fill the South. A St. Louis paper of a late date says:

> From this city alone, there has gone forth a full battalion of needy adventurers to try their fortunes in the new dominion of Niggerdom. In every instance these men were played out at home—unable to obtain a livelihood here, except by a resort to honest labor, to which they were greatly averse, and so desperately badly off in points of moral character as to make their removal from our midst a cause of hearty rejoicing

The paper from which we quote, gives the names and sketches the character and antecedants of some of the more prominent of these unprincipled mercenaries. It appears that most of them have been on both sides. That paper adds:

> We doubt not that nine-tenths of the men now obtaining political positions throughout the South, are of just such stuff as the above named—men of few years and small calibre, utterly void of principle, and of questionable standing.
>
> And this is Radical policy, Radical reconstruction!

State Convention.

We published with pleasure the proceedings of the Democratic meetings in Haywood and Wilson counties, as requested by our friends there, in both of which it was suggested to hold a State Convention at Raleigh on the 13th of June. We have declined to give endorsement to this movement because we did not see the necessity, and believed that unless there was some urgent need for this meeting, that, in the impoverished condition of our people, and in this busy season among the farmers, it would prove, if not a failure, in no sense a Convention of the *people*. Being still convinced that our first ideas were well founded, and hearing of no other response, we cannot yet join with our cotemporary of the *Star*, in a call for a county meeting to appoint delegates.

What necessity is there for a State Convention? Delegates have been appointed to the National Democratic Convention, and that body will give us candidates and a platform. The Executive State Committee have ample powers to select two Electors for the State at large, and arrange everything necessary to conduct a vigorous canvass. In most of the counties our organization is very thorough. Our people, Democrats and Conservatives, are all united, and the decks are clear, ready for action.

We are heartily in favor of the formation of clubs. This plan has been adopted in Georgia and South Carolina and is meeting with the most gratifying success. In both instances, however, it is the result of the recommendations of their State Executive Committees and not of Conventions. The causes which operate to make it impolitic to call a Convention here prevented their assemblage in those States.

We believe that our Executive Committee should meet at an early day to make preparation for the campaign. When the candidates are announced we should be ready to enter at once, with enthusiasm, into the canvass. This can all be done without a Convention. Our people are thoroughly united and ready to do their duty.

The Result of the Election.

We publish extracts from the Order of General CANBY, announcing officially the result of the recent elections in this State.

There are twelve Conservative Senators and thirty-eight Radicals, and about forty Conservative Representatives, which would leave eighty Radicals. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with the politics of all the latter to give the figures very definitely. The Radical majority, however, is sufficiently large for all practical purposes, and North Carolina will be reconstructed, so far as these men can do so, under the most approved Radical plans. Their programme may yet fail to carry. November will decide.

The concluding paragraphs of the order is of importance, and will not gratify all of the faithful who are over-anxious to receive the reward of their perfidy. General CANBY says "the officers elect, both of the legislative and executive departments, will, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, take and subscribe the oath of office, prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes."

This refers to the famous "iron-clad" oath, and such as are not able to take it will not be allowed to discharge any official functions until their disabilities shall have been removed by Congress, or unless the oath of office required by law shall have been dispensed with, or until the State shall be declared entitled to representation, in which last event the elected candidates will only be required to be eligible under the third section of the Howard Amendment.

The State cannot be declared entitled to representation until the Fourteenth Article (Howard Amendment) shall have been duly ratified by the Legislature, and if the members of the Legislature are required to take the "test oath," there can be no meeting of that body, for a quorum in no event can take that oath, and the mere removal of disabilities will not mend the matter in this respect. The fact is that those who adopted the reconstruction laws did so with a view to punish and humiliate the South, and not for practical and sensible operation, and therefore is it that there are so many absurdities and impossibilities required. It will not take long for men hungering after the offices to get over these difficulties.

Solicitor of the Fourth District.

It is now ascertained to be true, as has been reported for several days past, that Col. JOHN A. RICHARDSON, the lawyer, has defeated Fisher, the sawyer, for Solicitor in this District. The Radical candidates for Solicitors have been rather unfortunate. Cantwell was defeated in the Raleigh District because the *intelligent* voters who constitute the strength of the party did not know of his candidacy, or believe in his faithfulness. Fisher has been defeated because the negroes of Sampson and Duplin did not know they were in this Judicial District, and the few white Radicals were equally as ignorant, or looking out for themselves, as they were all candidates.

In Sampson they voted for Neill McKay, and in Duplin for John V. Sherard, the Radical candidates in the Cumberland and Wayne Districts respectively, to which these counties were formerly attached. These errors have proven fatal to the legal aspirations of Fisher, and he must continue to saw logs for four years at least. By close application to his business he may, in that time, become as good a lawyer as Judges Russell, Tourgee, Pool, Cannon or Jones, and may wear the judicial robes. We advise him to saw logs vigorously and bless his Sampson and Duplin friends for their ignorance or selfishness.

Our Railroads.

We published a few days since a general military order from District Headquarters, suspending all railroad elections in North and South Carolina until after the government of these States shall have been fully organized under the Constitutions recently ratified by the citizens thereof and approved by the Congress of the United States.—This order looks very fair upon the surface, but it is in keeping with the bitter party bias which has in the past influenced too many similar orders, and which we, as independent journalists, are unwilling to pass by unnoticed.

We know nothing of railroad matters in South Carolina, but are half inclined to believe the order was intended entirely for this State, and our neighbor, was included only for form's sake. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad takes place during the present month, and that of the North Carolina Railroad during the month of July. It is very certain that the State government of North Carolina will not be fully organized under the new Constitution before the election for officers will be held on the Atlantic Railroad, and it is doubtful whether it will be done previous to the July election of the North Carolina Railroad, and out of abundant caution this corporation is also included in the order.

The purport of the order, therefore, is to prevent Governor WORTH from appointing the State Directors upon these two roads and to organize them on a "trooly loil" basis by Governor Holden. In order to prevent the re-election of Presidents WHITFORD and TURNER, who have made themselves very acceptable to the Stockholders by the ability and energy with which they have administered the affairs of their respective companies, the elections are postponed until the State government has passed into the hands of the Radicals.

We have no doubt that the Governor elect and his hangers-on have caused this order, and we sincerely regret that the Commanding General has lent himself to such petty matters, embracing, however, the grossest injustice to the individual stockholders. We had supposed gentlemen reared and educated as soldiers—taught to respect the honest opinions of others and honoring valor and gallantry the world over—would refuse to lend themselves to such cowardly men and disreputable purposes. But party and sectional prejudices have taken such deep root in the breast of all that we begin not to be surprised at anything which men in authority do, whatever their past education and association. Old things have, indeed, passed away, and new things have taken their places.

We can only hope that men's judgments and opinions may be so influenced that dishonorable conduct, whether in high officials or in private individuals, will yet receive its fitting reward. Certainly a suffering people will have cause to remember those who have used a temporary power to add to their misfortunes and humiliation.

The Consequences.

The terrible consequences which, according to Radical authorities, were certain to follow the President's non-conviction, have not yet been realized. The bloodshed predicted by General GRANT and feebly echoed by Holden, has not yet taken place. Gold has neither appreciated nor depreciated; while Government bonds have an upward tendency, and the feeling of confidence in them, which has been so sadly shaken in Europe, has been fully restored.

The shallow device of brainless men, who supposed they could dragoon Senators into a verdict of guilty, has failed, and their ominous threats have proved the veriest fizzles. The country laughs to scorn such silly predictions, and the people will condemn these partisan agitators.

North Carolina and the Chicago Convention.

The telegraph announces the following delegates from this State as officers and committeemen of the Radical Convention at Chicago, to-wit:

Vice President—"Albert Docery"—(Alfred Dockery).

Secretary—J. Holden—(Joseph H. Holden).

Committee on Organization—Wm. R. Myers—(correct).

Committee on Resolutions—"L. D. Hess"—(who this can be, unless L. G. Estes, we cannot tell, but presume it must be the veritable Revenue Collector and member of the Legislature from this city.)

Bankruptcy.

The following persons have been declared bankrupts: Jas. W McGowan, Pitt; Jas. Wood, J. C. Hartsfield, A. H. Johnson, Lenoir; Rob. S. McLean and L. Dawson, Onslow; Jos. B. Davis, Wilson; Jas. B. Robinson, Mecklenburg; Jos. B. Banks, Jas. B. Westbrook and Eli H. E. F. Perry, Jones; Leopold Bear, J. H. Bryan, Ed. Arnold, Jas. S. Lane and W. W. Stevenson, Craven; Thos. C. Allen and Aug. F. Hildreth, Carteret; Joseph B. Higgs, Halifax; Wm. D. Holt, Johnston; J. T. Sergeant, William W. Allen, J. W. Featherston, J. A. & A. H. Lunsford, John L. Harris, Thomas Stoakes, Wm. Harris, W. W. Wrenn and R. D. Williams, Person; Chas. Hunter, Davie; Jno. R. Keen, Davidson; John Carmon, N. G. Dobbs, A. Rankin, Chas. W. Westbrook, Geo. W. Albright, Guilford; Thos. T. Turner, Alamance; John V. Sherard, Wayne; W. T. McNair, Edgecombe.

The Southern Planter and Farmer—May, 1868—Chas. B. Williams, Editor and Proprietor, Richmond, Va.

We have inadvertently omitted to notice this number of this fine monthly. The May number has an unusually rich table of contents. The *Farmer* and the *Planter*, since their combination into one, on the first of this year, and published at the reduced price of two dollars per annum, leaves little excuse to those interested in the pursuits of the field and garden for not having, every month, a valuable amount of suitable reading matter for study and reflection.

"A farmer must not only work now-a-days, but he must think and read." Such being unquestionably true, the *Planter and Farmer* is the desideratum.

The Carpet Baggers.

In the Columbia Phœnix of yesterday, we find "An appeal to the United States Senate in behalf of the Conservative people of South Carolina, against the adoption by Congress of the new constitution proposed for South Carolina."

This appeal is signed by the State Central Committee, to wit: Wade Hampton, John P. Thomas, F. W. McMaster, Jos. Daniel Pope, Samuel McGowan, and W. M. Shannon.

In addition to the arguments contained in the remonstrance made to the House of Representatives, they present three exhibits: "A," "B" and "C."

"A" gives the estimate of the taxes of the State of South Carolina, under the provisions of the constitution lately adopted:

1 Schoolhouse to each 16 square miles of territory, making 1800 Schoolhouses in the State at $200 each	$360,000
1800 Teachers at $300 per annum	540,000
1 State Superintendent of Education	3,000
31 School Commissioners, each $1000	31,000
1 State Normal School, Building and Teachers	10,000
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institutions	10,000
State Reform School	10,000
Conversion of Citadel in Charleston into an Institution of Learning	30,000
Educational estimate	$994,000
Current expenses of State, according to Gen. Canby's Tax Bill is $470,000, less Free Schools included, above $25,000, making	445,000
	$1,439,000
Add five per cent. expenses for Collection	71,950
	$1,510,950
Interest on $6,000,000 State debt from July, 1866, to July, 1868	720,000
Total amount of Taxes	$2,230,950

The tax before the war was only about $350,000 per annum.

The late assessment of real estate throughout the State, city, town and country is $70,507,075, on which a tax of 3 per cent. will raise $2,115,212. Formerly it was about ½ per cent., and that, too, when lands and real estates in general had not depreciated in value.

To show the full difference of the burden of taxation then and now—the committee point out that a piece of city property, valued before the war at $10,000, at ½ per cent. paid $50 tax, while through depreciation, the same property now only worth $3,000 (but still assessed at $10,000) in paying $300, really pays a tax of 10 per cent.—or 20 times the ratio of taxation before the war.

Exhibit "B" shows that the late constitutional convention was composed of 47 whites and 74 colored. The 74 colored pay $117 93 taxes—$85 35 of which is paid by one delegate. Hence, 73 colored members of the convention pay $32 58, or less than 50 cents each.

The 47 whites pay $761 62, 1 white (Conservative) paying $508 85. Hence, 46 white members pay $252 76, or less than $6 each.

Of the forty-seven white members, twenty-three pay no tax at all. Of the whites, at least one-fourth were government employees and Northern adventurers, and of the colored men, a goodly number were from abroad.

As our space forbids publishing Exhibit "B" in full, we only give the amount of taxes paid by the Charleston delegates, to wit:

A. G. Mackey, President	$18 00
C. C. Bowen	Not on tax-book.
F. L. Cardozo	" "
William McKinlay	$83 35
R. H. Cain	Not on tax-book.
R. C. DeLarge	" "
G. Pillsbury	" "
A. J. Ransier	" "

This same remark "Not on tax-book" stands opposite a large proportion of the country delegates, except that in some cases it is varied by a small numeral, opposite which stands "execution lodged."

Exhibit "C" shows that the Legislature recently elected stands thus: Senate, whites 20, colored 12. House, whites 37, colored 86.

The ninety-eight colored (Senate and House) pay $143 74 taxes—one paying $83 35. Hence 97 colored pay $60 39, or less than 70 cents each. Fifty-seven whites pay $491 49. Eleven Conservative whites pay $194 43. The remaining forty-six thus paying only $297 06, or less than $7 each. Twenty-four white and sixty-seven colored legislators pay no tax at all.

The State Government consists of eight persons, who pay a total of $16 99 taxes, as follows:

The Governor pays	$00 00
Lieutenant-Governor	15 99
Secretary of State	00 00
Comptroller General	00 00
Treasurer	00 00
Attorney General	00 00
Superintendent of Education	00 00
Adjutant and Inspector General	1 00
	$16 99

Or an average of $2 12 each for the eight highest officials of the State of South Carolina.

The following exhibit of the Charleston Delegation is a fair sample of the entire Legislature recently elected:

SENATORS.	
D. T. Corbin	Not on tax-book.
R. H. Cain	" "
REPRESENTATIVES.	
R. C. DeLarge	Not on tax-book.
A. J. Ransier	" "
R. Tomlison	" "
W. H. W. Gray	" "
B. A. Boseman	" "
George Lee	" "
B. F. Jackson	" "
Joseph H. Jenks	" "
William McKinlay	$83 35
F. J. Moses, Jr.	1 00
W. J. Brodie	Not on tax-book.
J. B. Dennis	" "
John B. Wright	" "
William Jervey	" "
Abraham Smith	" "
Samuel Johnson	" "
Stephen Brown	" "
Edward Mickery	" "

Charleston *Mercury*.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Managers' Investigation—Protest of Col. Woolley—Appeal to the Protection of the Federal Constitution—Testimony of Col. Cooper—A Corruption Trap Exploded—Additional Evidence—Appointments by the President, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Chas. W. Woolley, Esq., by his attorney, Mr. Brent, of Baltimore, this morning filed with the House impeachment managers the following protest:

"*Willard's Hotel*, May 21, 1868.

"To the Honorable, the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the United States to conduct the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

"Charles W. Wooley respectfully showeth unto your honorable body that he is now confined to his bed by severe indisposition, as appears by the accompanying certificate of his medical attendant, Dr. D. A. Bliss, residing at No. 244 F street; that your petitioner is ready and willing at all times to yield obedience to the constituted authorities, and to answer all legal inquiries which may be propounded to him, but he is advised by counsel that while he is bound to furnish all the information in his power as a witness touching any specific charge affecting any named person that may be pending before the honorable committee, and pertinent thereto, yet he is not bound by the law of the land to submit to scrutiny into private affairs which may result in needless exposure of matters which are purely personal and ought to be sacred.

"An ordeal no citizen should shrink from, when it becomes relevant to the elucidation of any pending charges, but the undersigned solemnly protests, under the advice of his counsel, against all further general inquiries touching the disbursement of his private funds, and which assume no tangible or specific form whatever, and he humbly prays that this paper may be considered and regarded as his respectful refusal to answer vague general enquiries involving his private and personal transactions only, and he begs leave to place this protest on the language of the fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution, which guarantees the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, and which declares that no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

"Your petitioner cannot but regard himself as within the pale of this great charter of the rights of an American citizen, for if his papers could not be lawfully seized or searched, except by virtue of a warrant, issued on probable cause, supported by oath, &c., particularly describing the place to be searched, or things to be seized, he cannot see how he can be compelled to furnish private papers and accounts for the public inspection without the requirement at least of some specific complaint on oath; but in thus presenting this constitutional shield against vague general and unsupported inquiries, your petitioner intends no disrespect to the House of Representatives or its managers, and tenders himself ready and willing to comply with any resolution or order that may be passed by the House of Representatives in the premises, and in the meantime he humbly prays that this his protest and refusal may be presented to the House for their consideration and action.

"In conclusion, your petitioner declares that he is impelled by this course because he feels that the rights of the citizen are involved in this matter, and not because he is unable to meet the proposed inquiry into his private transaction, or to explain any and all the statements heretofore made by him in his previous examinations. Respectfully yours. W. C. WOOLLEY."

"*Washington, D. C.*, May 21, 1868.—I hereby certify that Colonel C. W. Woolley is under my professional care, and unable to leave his apartments, and confined to his bed by reason of irritative fever, a sequel of gastric derangement.

"D. W. BLISS, M. D."

Col. Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was examined to-day by the House managers. Col. Cooper was asked whether he had been approached on the subject of using money for the acquittal of the President, and answered "that he had; that a person professing to act on the authority of Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Senator from Kansas, proposed that for $40,000 cash in hand, that he (Pomeroy) would control four radical votes in the Senate and his own, so as to insure acquittal of the President. Witness professed to doubt his authority, and then the person brought a letter from Senator Pomeroy, day ——, substantially as follows:—"Sir: I will in good faith carry out any arrangement made with my brother-in-law, Willis Gaylord, to which I am a party. "Signed S. C. Pomeroy, U. S. S."

General Butler objected to witness testifying to the substance of the letter, saying he (Butler) would produce it. Then Willis Gaylord was introduced by the person who first called to witness and read the letter to witness and Gaylord. The person who first came then retired; thereupon Gaylord renewed the proposition contained in the letter, namely, forty thousand dollars to secure five votes, and the patronage of the administration to be thrown in for Pomeroy in the State of Kansas.

Witness believed that this proposition from the Senator was intended to entrap him, and acting under that belief determined that he would lead them on until he could expose them. Witness assigned as reasons for this belief, that the Senator was a strong partizan: that he felt bitterly towards the President and that if money was his object, the party to which he belonged was much better able to pay than the Administration. In addition to which the person in enumerating the names of the Senators which Mr. Pomeroy proposed to control, included the name of Morton, of Indiana, and witness did not believe such an assertion to be possible. The name of Senator Nye was also included.

The interviews with witness were sought by the party professing to act for Senator Pomeroy. He brought letters showing his authority. The terms were not accepted, and were not intended to be.

The further testimony of Colonel Cooper was to the effect that he was not advised of any money having been used to influence votes of Senators. In addition a considerable amount of detail of occurrences during the past two weeks was given by Colonel Cooper, but nothing material to the subject matter of inquiry was brought out.

R. W. Newton, of New York, was also sworn. Mr. Newton has been in this city for about two weeks, and was supposed to be advised of the movements and purposes of the opponents of impeachment.

It appears that he had commenced writing a letter to Mr. Smyth, collector of New York, in his room at Willard's Hotel, that he was interrupted by a former acquaintance, and left his room before concluding this letter, and when he returned his unfinished lettter had disappeared.

It appears that some of Butler's spies or detectives got possession of this part of a letter and handed it to Butler, and upon this incomplete epistle to Smyth, and certain dispatches of a private character seized yesterday by Butler in the telegraph offices, Mr. Newton was examined. A cypher and the private signature of Mr. Newton was also abstracted, and was in the possession of the manager.

When Mr. Newton was examined some sharp repartee took place between the witness and Butler as to this burglary, as the witness characterized it, and the testimony that followed did not disclose any fact going to show a purpose to corruptly influence the votes of Senators in the impeachment trial.

Mr. Samuel Ward, of New York, was next before the managers. He was supposed to be aware of attempts to buy votes for acquittal, but his testimony tended to disclose rumors of efforts to buy up or influence votes for conviction, and nothing indicating knowledge of efforts to procure votes for acquittal.

He was asked why he made a bet of a thousand dollars with Ex-Assistant Secretary Chandler, and he answered because Chandler was so positive of the conviction of the President, and because Chandler relied upon the total depravity of Senators, whilst the witness relied upon their purity and the obligation of their oaths.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: W. W. Randall, consul to Tolcohuano, Chili; Alfred T. Lacey, collector of internal revenue for the first district of Louisiana, vice Steadman, resigned; Charles P. Heywood, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Missouri. DATA.

Speech of ex-Governor Jos. Brown, of Georgia—A Full Political Confession.

We give below some extracts from the report of the speech of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, which was briefly mentioned in our telegraphic report of the first day's proceeding of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in yesterday's paper. Governor Brown having announced himself as a "reconstructed rebel," and being invited to the platform to "give his experience," said:

As I remarked before I left my seat, I was an original secessionist. I was born in South Carolina. Growing up under the influence and teachings of that master intellect, Calhoun—then in the full glow of his meridian—I eagerly imbibed his States' rights doctrines, and I suppose that I sincerely and religiously believed that they were correct, as you believed that your opposite views were sound for years before the unfortunate struggle we have passed through. I foresaw that the issue which divided North and South must ultimately be settled by the sword. * * *

I went into secession cordially. As a States' rights man I stood by it—[cheers]—as long as there was any chance to sustain it. When the President of the Confederate States abandoned the great States' rights doctrine that we commenced and were agreed upon, I differed from him.—When he adopted his conscript measures, which gave him the entire control of the whole army of the Confederate States, and of every officer in the army—an error, sir, you did not commit—I took issue with him. But we went through the struggle, and I will not attempt now to renew its history. But we of the South fell; you of the North were the conquerors, and I think I had sense enough at the end of the struggle to know when I was whipped. [Cheers.]

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I think my course more honorable than that of the man who was a rebel and sought the same amnesty I receive and the same protection from the government I receive, and then stays in its bosom prepared to sting when opportunity offers. [Cries of "Good! good!" and applause.] When I fought you, I fought you boldly and openly. When I surrendered, I surrendered in good faith, and when I took the oath, I took it with a purpose religiously to serve it. By my theory—and I had been taught that it was the true one—my primary allegiance was to the State. When I had formerly taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States I understood it to bind me only when my State remained in the Union, but if she withdrew—which I believed she had a right to do for just cause, according to the necessity of the case, of which she must be the judge—I did not feel that I had violated that oath when I went with my State; but the oath with which the President of the United States bound me was very different. I was sworn now to support not only the constitution, but the union of the States.

As I understood the doctrines of democracy—they were State sovereignty and the right of secession. The sword has established a different doctrine, and hence it is that I am no longer bound by allegiance to the democratic party. The Hamiltonian and Websterian construction has been established by the sword, and I have acquiesced in that, and I find the republican party standing on the platform to-day that has been abandoned by the democratic party. That naturally leads me into the republican party. [Cheers.] I know that it is a very unpopular doctrine in the South, but I believe it is true. But I tell you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that there are many white men in the South, there are large numbers of original democrats there, large numbers of original secessionists in the South, who to-day stand as firmly by the republican party and will support the great captain of the age, Gen. Grant. [Great applause.] Our democratic friends there have opposed negro suffrage and denounced it as an outrage upon manhood, and yet in the late elections the negro who voted the democratic ticket was really a very respectable fellow—[laughter]—and white men who voted the republican ticket were scalawags and traitors. [Cheers and laughter.] They tell us there you establish negro supremacy in the South. Not so; not so. While we grant to the colored people all their rights, civil and political, we do not expect them to be our masters. As much as you have seen in the papers on the subject, it is not so in the State of Georgia.

STATE NEWS.

OUR MINING INTERESTS.—The counties of Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Stanly and Montgomery make up the best gold mining region of the United States, at least east of the Rocky Mountains. Almost the entire area of these counties abounds in gold, while, at the same time, the farming lands are of a character to afford ample provisions, if properly cultivated, for the entire mining region. Gold also is found in other counties contiguous, and in Burke and other counties West. In these counties there are a number of mines which have been opened and operated for years, which have yielded a large income. Many of them are now being worked extensively and the yield is very profitable. New mines are being discovered constantly, and, from what we hear, the supply of gold is almost inexhaustible.

Our advertising columns give notice of the sale at auction of a very valuable mining interest lying in Montgomery county, to be sold on the 23d of June next, at the Exchange Sales Rooms in Baltimore. We learn that parties from the North are making an examination of this property, with the view of purchasing.

Our old friend, D. A. G. Palmer, Esq., of Stanly County, called to see us on yesterday, who informed us that he was working profitably the Thomas mine in Union county, of which he is proprietor. He showed us some pretty specimens of gold recently taken from the mine.

Success we say to our mines, and every other interest which will promote the prosperity of North Carolina.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—We are pleased to learn that the Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, has been appointed to fill the vacancy, from this State, on the National Democratic Committee. It is a capital appointment. He has accepted the position, and, although his age inclines him strongly to ignore all participation in public affairs, yet his stern patriotism and ardent love for his native home, and long cherished principles, will not allow him to relax his efforts in endeavoring to promote the future well-being of his country. Mr. Brown will meet the Committee and participate in its councils, when notified of a meeting.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

WHEAT CROP.—The Wheat Crop bids fair to be a failure, notwithstanding its unusually promising appearance up to the last fortnight. We were shown a stalk of wheat a few days ago that measured five feet in length, with the ear opened finely and sound. This stalk was taken from a small field of wheat near the village, which is now reported to be entirely destroyed by the rust. Gentlemen from all parts of the country bring intelligence of the same disagreeable character. The yield in the county may be set down at much less than the average crops of past years.

Rutherfordton *Vindicator*.

ALMOST A ROW.—Quite a little disturbance occurred on yesterday, between the hours of 11 and 12, in front of the Charlotte Hotel, between some whites and blacks, originating upon a fight between two small boys—one white and the other black—which grew gradually until at least fifteen or twenty were engaged, and many others standing around, clubs in hand, ready to participate. Things began to look serious, and but for the timely interference of some friends, fatal consequences might have followed.—Charlotte *Times*.

MILITARY VS. RAILROADS.—The following order from General CANBY has been received at Post Headquarters in this city.—As the State is largely interested in all of the railroads with but rare exceptions, it is sweeping in its provisions. It does not, however, effect their operation as the present incumbents hold over, even according to the provisions of this order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 16, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 84.

All elections for officers of any railroad company in which the State of North Carolina or the State of South Carolina possesses any interest, whether by reason of having subscribed to the capital stock, or having guaranteed the payment of securities, or arising in any other manner whatever, or in which any of the officers are elected by directors appointed by the Governor, or chosen by the Legislature, are hereby suspended until after the Government of such State shall have been fully organized under the Constitution approved by the Congress of the United States.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid-de-Camp,
Act. Asst. Adj. Gen'l.

Democratic Badges.

The District Central Executive Committee here of the Democratic party have adopted a plan, excellent in itself, and worthy of imitation elsewhere. They have prepared a handsome certificate, to be issued to all the colored members of the Richland Democratic Club. The certificate is headed with the emblematical bird of the country, rising from the flames of war, and reads thus:

"This is to certify that ———— belongs to the Richland Democratic Club, and we recommend him to the public.

"(Signed) W. B. STANLEY, "President.

"A. R. PHILLIPS, Attest."

The District Central Committee have established the headquarters of this movement at Mr. A. R. Phillips' store, (formerly Mr. Tolleson's,) where the names of colored men disposed to join the Democratic Club will be entered and the bages delivered.—In Savannah, this has been adopted with great success. Every colored man showing this certificate will not be out of employment long. We will sustain those who sustain us, says the voice of the white people everywhere, North and South.

Columbia *Phœnix*.

The Tomb of the Putnam Family Desecrated and their Skeletons Sold.

BOSTON, May 19.—One of the most revolting and depraved robberies ever heard of has been discovered in the town of Danvers. A tomb in the old burying-ground holding the remains of the Putnam family for generations past was broken into by some young men, who stole the silver plates from the coffins, and then broke the coffins open and stole the skeletons of the dead, and then sold them to a manufacturer of bone manure. Some boys who were playing about the bone-yard got hold of a human skull, and were using it for a football, when a man passing discovered the nature of the skeleton, and further investigation disclosed the above horrible facts. Some of the thieves have been arrested, and it is thought they will be apprehended, and that other robberies of the same nature will be ferreted out.

Death of an Aged Virginian.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says: We regret to announce the death of our aged fellow-citizen, Colonel W. B. Randolph, which occurred yesterday morning.

Colonel Randolph, at the time of his death, was in the eighty-first year of his age. For many years he had been connected with the Treasury Department, having received an appointment in 1808, and for the past sixty years has been connected with the Treasurer's office, over twenty years of which he has been chief clerk. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and for many years inspector general of the militia of this district. In politics the deceased was an Old Line Whig. He was connected with several of the historic families of Virginia, of which State he was a native.

Purchase of a Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has bought the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad. The latter road, known as the Pan Handle route, runs from Pittsburg to Columbus, over the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana railroad via Piqua and Logansport to Chicago, and is the shortest route from New York and Philadelphia via Pittsburg and Chicago. The line crosses the east and west roads between Columbus and Chicago, and all north and south roads between New York and the Mississippi, so that, in connection with the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington railroad, it constitutes an almost direct air line from Philadelphia to Burlington and Keokuk. This route is likely to prove a formidable competition with the Fort Wayne road.

A Political Straw.

Forney says: "It is reported that some of the recreant Senators are in much tribulation at the prospect of being read out of the Republican party at the Chicago Convention, and yesterday General Grant was called upon and solicited to use his influence to prevent such action. The General declined to interfere in the matter, on the ground that he had no interest therein. One of the arguments presented was that if read out, they would be obliged to go with the Democratic wing, and the Republicans would thereby lose the two-third vote necessary to pass bills over the President's vetoes."

Crocodiles and the Cholera.

It is suggested that one cause of the great increase of cholera and other diseases in India during the present century is to be found in the destruction of the crocodiles by Englishmen. It is a tenet of the Hindoo religion to throw all corpses into the sacred Ganges, where they formerly were at once eaten up by the crocodiles, and not allowed to pollute the atmosphere. Latterly, however, there have not been enough of these animals for the purpose, and both the waters and the air have been poisoned by the bodies continually thrown into the river.

The Bankrupt Law.

It may not be known to some of our readers that what is called the fifty per cent. clause of this act takes effect on the 1st of June next; that after that date no one can take the benefit of the act whose estate will pay fifty per cent. to his creditors. It therefore becomes those who intend to petition for adjudication of bankruptcy for themselves or against others, to apply to the court in season.

Washington *Star*.

Democrats.

There is a host of Democratic policicians in the city, and the hotels are lively with them. Yesterday, at the Fifth Avenue hotel, there was an active canvassing of the claims of Hancock and Pendleton—Delegates to the Fourth of July Convention are already arriving, and it looks as if they proposed to keep the fight up on this line if it takes all Summer.

New York *Commercial*.

Liberal.

Bishop Beckwith, of the Episcopal Church has decided to take up his residence in Macon, Georgia, and the citizens have already subscribed over $7,000 for the purpose of buying and furnishing a house for him. They intend to raise $10,000.